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VOL. IV NO. 153

TUESDAY 26 DECEMBER 1978 • JEDDAH • 26 MUHARRAM 1399 A.H.

FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL



CAPE VERDE VISITOR: King Khalid at his meeting Sunday with a Cape Verde emissary who delivered a message from his president to the Monarch.

## Sadat sees peace with Israel inevitable after 'give and take'

CAIRO, Dec. 25 (Agencies) — President Anwar Sadat said Monday a peace agreement with Israel would eventually be signed — but only after a diplomatic exchange of "give and take."

But Sadat urged Israel to quit trying to "abort" the peace process and called on Arab regimes to stop giving the Jewish state fuel for its transgression and territorial expansion.

"In any event, we are determined never to permit conditions to return to the phase of no peace no war in the region," Sadat said in a taped

television interview marking his 60th birthday anniversary.

He marshalled details of the Arab-Israeli conflict, accentuating the current U.S.-sponsored peace drive and blaming radical Palestinian and Arab regimes for defying the logic of peace.

He said that conditions of war had been the norm for Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's way of thinking and that the peace drive marked the start of a "horrendous struggle for that man who harbors the dream of extending Israel's territory to the River Euphrates in the east and the River Nile in the southwest."

"And I can't help wondering," Sadat exclaimed, "when we managed to push Israel into the tight corner of peace, we were surprised to see some Arab regimes trying to refuse Israel's intransigence and give it reason to procrastinate and pursue expansionist dreams."

These Arab regimes, he complained, were serving Israel's goals more than their own objectives of liberation and unity.

"Carter told me that our (Egypt's) differences with Israel have been much sharper than our disagreements with

our Arab brothers," Sadat said. "And he asked me to do him a favor and try to settle inter-Arab discord, when I had thrown up my hands."

Speaking in colloquial Arabic during the interview which was taped at his Nile Delta village of Bir Hima Abul Kaun, Sadat reiterated his insistence on a comprehensive Mideast peace arrangement with Israel.

He said his "peace strategy," as propounded to Carter, involves Israeli military withdrawal from the Arab regions seized during the 1967 war, the "nature of the peace treaty" in question, the future of the Palestinians, and Israel's attitude in South Lebanon.

"What we really want is normal relations between Israel and the Arabs," said Sadat. "Without this there can never be any peace. This includes a formal termination of the state of war and exchange of diplomatic relations, cultural and economic ties, and open borders."

Reviewing his contacts with the Palestinian resistance movement, and the Syrian government of President Hafez Assad, Sadat said: "I have tasted bitterness from the Palestinians and the Syrians."

Sadat disclosed that Assad had insisted that Carter must "pressure Israel in the same fashion that (the late U.S. President Dwight) Eisenhower did in 1956," when Washington eased invasion troops of Britain, France and Israel out of Egyptian territory.

Times change, he reasoned, and "what was applicable in the 1950s cannot be observed in the 1970s."

"Peace is inevitable," Sadat insisted. "Peace is the only way out of the current dilemma."

Begin meanwhile called a special cabinet session Tuesday to discuss the stalled Middle East peace talks, government officials said Monday.

Begin made his decision after Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan returned from Brussels and briefed him on his talks there with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil and United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Dayan said on arrival that the differences between Israel and Egypt could be bridged if both sides agreed to compromise.

He said a gap still existed between the positions of the two countries. "Only if Egypt changes its position and Israel follows suit will the gap be bridged," he told reporters.

Dayan refused to say what the next step would be. Both he and Egyptian Premier Khalil would have to report first to their governments, he added. Officials declined to give details about the Brussels meetings, and Israeli news media provided conflicting accounts of what happened.

Israel state television reported progress in resuming the peace process, which has been stalled since early this month, and the newspaper "Yedioth Ahronot" said talks would start again in Washington next month.

But the newspaper "Maariv" said the gap between Israel (Continued on back page)

## Carter expects early SALT, M.E. accords

PLAINS, Georgia, Dec. 25 (Agencies) — President Carter Monday made a prediction of an early peace treaty in the Middle East and an arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

And, he said, he expects a summit meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev soon, but not in January.

The president said he and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance are not discouraged about the differences holding up the SALT and Mideast agreements. "We've got peace on earth right now," he said, "we hope we can keep it that way."

Speaking to reporters after an early morning reunion with his family, the president said that the remaining issues of a comprehensive SALT agreement "have been narrowed considerably in the last week."

Vance returned Sunday night from three days of talks in Europe — first with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and then with Israel's Moshe Dayan and Egypt's Mustapha Khalil.

The president said Vance told him that negotiators for Israel and Egypt had "a good solid and constructive discussion."

And he added: "I think we will have a peace treaty for the Middle East and I think we will have a SALT agreement with the Soviets."

"It just takes time," he added. "The complexities of the issues are not easily resolved. But I still feel hopeful. And I and Secretary Vance both agree that we are not discouraged at all."

The president said that he and Vance feel the issues remaining in the SALT talks can be handled through normal diplomatic channels. "I think we have an excellent chance for a fairly early meeting between myself and Secretary Brezhnev," Carter said, adding: "My guess though that it will not be in January. We would be ready in January if the Soviets are."

Earlier Sunday Gromyko said "definite progress and advancement" was made in the Geneva talks with Vance.

Speaking on Soviet television after his return to Moscow, Gromyko said progress was made "on a series of questions... even on the majority of questions" But he said "several questions remain which demand additional work." He did not specify them.

He agreed in a televised airport interview with Vance's opinion that the remaining questions should be able to be resolved at a working level "without any sort of special meetings reaffirming their resolve to do whatever is necessary to bring at the ministerial level. Besides this, we can say both carry to an end preparations for an agreement," he said.

Gromyko said "we would like to believe" Americans will carry through with this resolve.

Gromyko's remarks did not include any reference to the possibility of a Carter-Brezhnev summit in the future.

## No casualties

## Gunfire in East Beirut draws artillery barrage

BEIRUT, Dec. 25 (R) — Syrian gunners Monday replied with a barrage of artillery shells to the traditional fusillade of automatic weapons fire which heralds Christmas day in east Beirut.

But the shelling, which lasted about an hour, was comparatively light by Beirut standards and there were no reports of casualties or serious damage.

Celebrating gunmen began firing into the air at midnight. About an hour later the Syrian gunners opened up on right-wing positions in the Badaro and Tahwita districts.

Right-wing Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel later criticized the use of gunfire to celebrate festive occasions.

"We have had enough of explosives and gunfire," he said in an interview quoted by the

Phalangist radio. He added it was a custom which did not reflect "civilized standards."

Syrian troops of the peace-keeping Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) and right-wing militias challenging the Syrian role in Lebanon have fought a series of savage battles this year which left hundreds of casualties and laid parts of Beirut's eastern half in ruins.

The latest major round of Syrian-rightist fighting ended on Oct. 7 with a ceasefire arranged by Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Syrian head of state Hafez Assad.

Since then, dozens of people have been killed or wounded in ceasefire violations. But the redeployment of Saudi troops in some positions previously held by Syrians helped to ease tension.

## Martial law may be declared in strife-torn Turkish area

ANKARA, Dec. 25 (Agencies) — Turkish government ministers held an emergency cabinet session Monday as the death toll from weekend rioting in the southeastern town of Maras rose to 93.

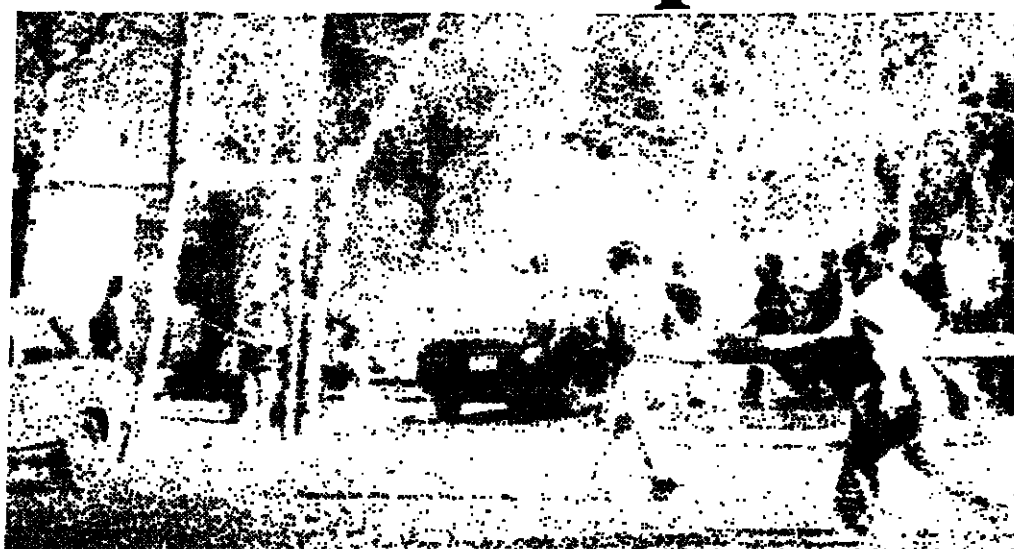
Premier Bulent Ecevit told reporters during a brief break in the meeting that no decision had yet been taken on whether martial law would be declared. He said the cabinet session would continue into the night.

Turkish radio said Maras was quiet Monday after one of the worst civil disturbances in Turkey this year.

Press reports said the disturbances, which began Saturday, continued Sunday as groups of armed rightists trying to march on government buildings clashed with troops.

Security forces made house-to-house searches in the town Monday. People who deserted their homes during the violence were given temporary accommodation in tents and military barracks.

## Shah reported ready to reduce his powers



EMBASSY ATTACK: Riots set car ablaze outside a sidegate of the American embassy grounds in Tehran during an unsuccessful attempt to storm the building Monday. (Wire photo)

TEHRAN, Dec. 25 (Agencies) — The Shah has accepted "in principle" a new government arrangement that could sharply reduce his strong powers and eventually make him a figurehead, highly informed sources reported Monday.

The sources said agreement by the Shah to the new program is part of a political package currently being negotiated under which veteran politician, Gholam Hussein Sadiqi, 71, would become the country's prime minister.

The new program would still fall short of demands by opposition leaders that the Shah step down. The plan would also leave him the technical right to rule by decree through his ministers, although he would no longer be empowered to nominate those ministers. That power would be held by parliament.

As political contacts continued Monday over the new arrangement, hundreds of anti-Shah demonstrators fought running skirmishes in the streets of Tehran with police and troops struggling to enforce martial law.

The opposition National Front claimed that in a clash on Iranshahr Avenue, about four blocks from the U.S. embassy, three to four protesters were killed. The report could not be independently confirmed, but reporters viewing demonstrations in the area at midday saw two ambulances with sirens pushing their way through snarled traffic.

Soldiers fired into the air to break up groups of protesters. But the level of demo-

nstrations seemed to be well below the rioting of Monday. (Continued on back page)

## Yamani interview

## Kingdom to maintain oil production ceiling

NICOSIA, Dec. 25 (UPI) — Saudi Arabia is maintaining its 8.5-million barrels per day production ceiling for oil as an annual average for the year 1979, the "Middle East Economic Survey" Monday quoted Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani as saying.

Yamani told "MEES" that the 8.5-million barrels per day production ceiling for the Arab American Oil Company (Aramco) was the result of an earlier decision by the Saudi government and would remain in force until a new decision was made.

"Also to be maintained for 1979 is the ceiling of 65 percent on exports of Arabian Light crude as a proportion of total liftings," MEES said.

"The Saudi government intends to cut back the 65 percent ceiling on Arabian Light even further in future years in

order to make the ratio between light and heavy crude exports more consistent with the pattern of reserves and production-export facilities, but the present 65:35 ratio will remain as it is for the coming year," the publication said.

Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani

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From 16-1-1399 Hegra 16-12-1978 Gregorian  
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COMMODITY	FREIGHT TONS DISCHARGED
1. FOODSTUFFS	
Flour/Wheat	—
Maize	—
Barley	4515
Rice	66
Sugar	—
Tea	10220
Other Foods	1135
Fruit	360
Chicken	555
Meat	—
Eggs	16851
Sub-Total for Foodstuffs:	
2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	20527
Cement	17017
Steel	6790
Timber	33300
General Building Materials	77634
Sub-Total for Construction Materials:	
3. VEHICLES	
Vehicles in Number	2473
Vehicles in Tons	46562
4. LIVESTOCK	
Number of Head 15000	3398
5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO	88761
TOTAL DISCHARGED:	
(A) 233206 Tons Cargo	
(B) 2473 Vehicles in Number	
(C) 15000 Head of Livestock	

## PORTS AUTHORITY

CARGO DISCHARGED IN JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

During the week number 54

From 16-1-1399 Hegra 16-12-1978 Gregorian  
To 22-4-1399 Hegra 22-12-1978 Gregorian

COMMODITY	FREIGHT TONS DISCHARGED
1. FOODSTUFFS	
Flour/Wheat	2808
Maize	—
Rice	12238
Sugar	10638
Tea	—
Various Foodstuffs	39307
Fruit	24782
Poultry	8302
Meat	397
Eggs	536
Sub-Total for Foodstuffs:	99006
2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	
Cement	36135
Steel	32236
Timber	15566
General Building Materials	70228
Sub-Total for Construction Materials:	154165
3. VEHICLES	
Vehicles in number	1168
Vehicles in Tons	20332
4. LIVESTOCK	
Number of Head	21215
5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO	84707
TOTAL DISCHARGED:	
(A) 358210 Tons Cargo	
(B) 1168 Vehicles in Numbers	
(C) 21215 Head of Livestock	

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## Health Ministry bans smoking in hospitals

RIYADH, Dec. 25 (SPA) — Health Minister Dr. Hussein Jazairi gave instruction Monday that smoking be banned in all hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, medical institutes, nursing schools and all health units in Saudi Arabia.

He urged the Health Education Administration to en-

## Japanese win desalt contract for new airport

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (R) — Japan's Sumitomo Heavy Industries Limited has won an eight billion yen (\$41 million) order from Saudi Arabia for a desalination plant, it was announced here Monday.

The plant capable of making 35,000 tons of fresh water daily from sea water will be completed early in 1980 for the water supply to the new international airport in the north of Jeddah, which is under construction.

Meanwhile, Prince Muhammad Al-Faisal, who is lending support to a scheme to tow an Antarctic iceberg to the Red Sea, said that final studies will be ready by 1980, "Al-Bilad" reported Monday, quoting "Al-Yaqdha" of Kuwait.

Prince Muhammad said that by 1982 icebergs should form an important source of drinking water in many parts of the world once the daunting practical problems involved in the scheme have been overcome.

force the campaign against smoking.

Similar instructions were given earlier by the Ministries of Higher Education and Education to all universities, institutes and schools.

The crackdown on smoking in Saudi Arabia comes on the heels of a draft resolution submitted by the Kingdom's delegation to the 31st session of the World Health Organization (WHO) last May. The resolution won a majority.

The draft was based on WHO statistics which indicated that out of 84,000 smokers who contracted lung cancer in 1971, 68,000 died.

The statistics also show that smokers are more vulnerable to heart disease and that women who smoke during pregnancy are more likely to give birth to children with mental or other deficiencies.

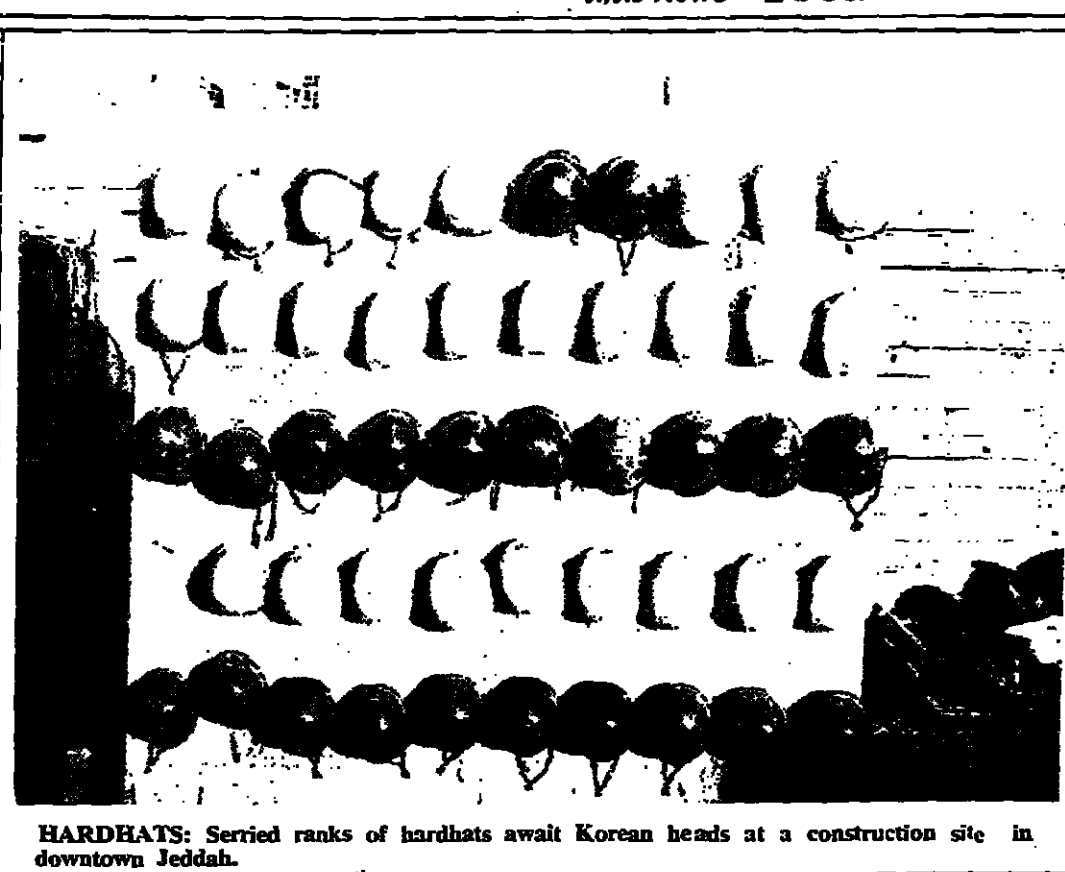
In Jeddah, King Abdul Aziz University announced it is preparing a syllabus for physical education Monday.

The university recently decided to open a department of physical education because of the number of requests for the course.

## Minister to chair railroad meeting

DAMMAM, Dec. 25 (SPA) — Minister of Communications Sheikh Hussein Mansouri will preside over a meeting of the board of the Saudi Railroad Organization Wednesday.

According to the organization, the board will study the project for a new railroad between Dammam and Riyadh to supplement the 565-kilometer line built 30 years ago.



HARDHATS: Serried ranks of hardhats await Korean heads at a construction site in downtown Jeddah.

## SAFCO hits target

## Fertilizer plant accord to be signed soon

DAMMAM, Dec. 25 (SPA) — Republic of China Minister of Economy Chiang Kuang will arrive in the Kingdom at the beginning of January to ratify an agreement for Chinese collaboration in the establishment of a fertilizer

plant at Jubail. SPA has learned.

A letter of intent was signed recently for a plant at the industrial complex in Jubail, which will have a productive capacity of 500,000 tons.

Meanwhile, it was announced Monday that the Dammam plant of the Saudi Arabian Fertilizers Company this year met its target production of 250,000 metric tons of urea.

based fertilizers for the first time.

SAFCO produced 250,331 metric tons of urea fertilizer during 1978, an official spokesman of the company said Monday.

He said that this was the first time the company had met its target for production since it began operations in 1971.

## Local Briefs

●RIYADH, (SPA) — Deputy Minister of the Interior Prince Ahmad has agreed that 50 secondary-school certificate holders should be sent to the United States to train on industrial security and preventive safety. The students will graduate as lieutenants after completing the three-year course.

●RIYADH, (SPA) — Prince Abdullah, the brother of King Hassan II of Morocco, arrived here from Medina Monday evening after a visit to the Holy Prophet's Mosque.

●MECCA, (SPA) — Dr. Farouk Hammadah, professor at the College of Arabic in Marrakesh will deliver a lecture at the Literary Club here Wednesday. He will speak on Islam as a contribution to culture.

●RIYADH, (SPA) — Prince Khaled bin Fahd bin Khaled, Deputy education minister for educational and administrative affairs, has asked the Directors of Education in Abha,

Jizan and Qunfuzah to provide an appropriate site for a literacy drive during the winter, rather than in summer. A successful experiment was made in Jizan last winter.

●DAMMAM, (SPA) — Dr. Said Abu Ghali, director general of education for the Eastern Province, presided over a meeting of 40 educational experts here Monday. The participants discussed an education orientation plan to assist schools and teachers in adopting appropriate education programs.

## 3rd World housing drive urged to head off disastrous shortage

By a Staff Reporter

JEDDAH, Dec. 25 — In the next 20 years, the world's housing shortage will reach disastrous proportions if developing countries do not launch a massive housing effort based on an integrated and appropriate systems, the recent housing conference in Dhahran recommended.

The five-day conference of specialists on Housing Problems in the Developing Countries, sponsored by the International Association of Housing Sciences ended at the University of Petroleum and Minerals Friday.

In recommendations released to "Arab News" Monday, the conference noted that during the next two decades man will need to construct more houses than all those built to date.

Goals If developing countries are to reach their housing goals, mass housing systems will be needed — entailing greater innovation in housing design and building techniques and greater standardization in Third World construction industries.

At the same time, the conference proposed that planners should ensure that local and traditional concepts of housing and living are considered along with modern technology since inappropriate housing is self-defeating.

Planners should also be aware of traditional or non-conventional sources of energy for the manufacture of housing materials, for construction and for heating or cooling in order to slow down consumption of such depletable energy sources as oil or gas.

Developing countries themselves, among which Saudi Arabia counts itself, should also make every effort to use indigenous labor and material.

With an eye to the Kingdom's own experience, the conference also recommended that developing countries encourage aided self-help housing programs for their general populations or at least ensure they have access to suitable housing finance — on the pattern of the Saudi Real Estate Development Fund.

Loans given by the Saudi

Fund have contributed to the construction of 124,000 housing units since 1975, REDF Director General Dr. Ibrahim Al-Muneef said Sunday.

Investment loans have added a further 11,000 housing units so that, in effect, the fund has provided accommodation for about one million persons, he said. Muneef was one of the keynote speakers at the Dhahran conference.

The Eastern Province branch alone disbursed 11,256 loans worth SR 33.76 billion, Khaled Al-Mawash, director of the branch said Monday.

Of these, 4,517 loans were in Dammam and the surrounding areas, 3,150 in Al-Khobar and 3,589 in Qatif, Mawash said.

The fund eventually intends to concentrate on financing large-scale housing and won development schemes.

## Khaled sees ulema

RIYADH, Dec. 25 (SPA) — King Khaled received the ulema and sheikhs as is customary every Monday.



AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE: King Abdul Aziz set aside this house on Jeddah's Corniche for the first American ambassador to his Kingdom, William A. Eddy, who served in Jeddah from 1944 to 1946. Eddy was the interpreter at the first meeting of an American president and a Saudi leader. When Franklin Roosevelt met King Abdul Aziz on his way back from the Yalta conference on Feb. 14, 1945, the USS Murphy sailed into Jeddah in great secrecy and took the King to the meeting on the Bitter Lakes.



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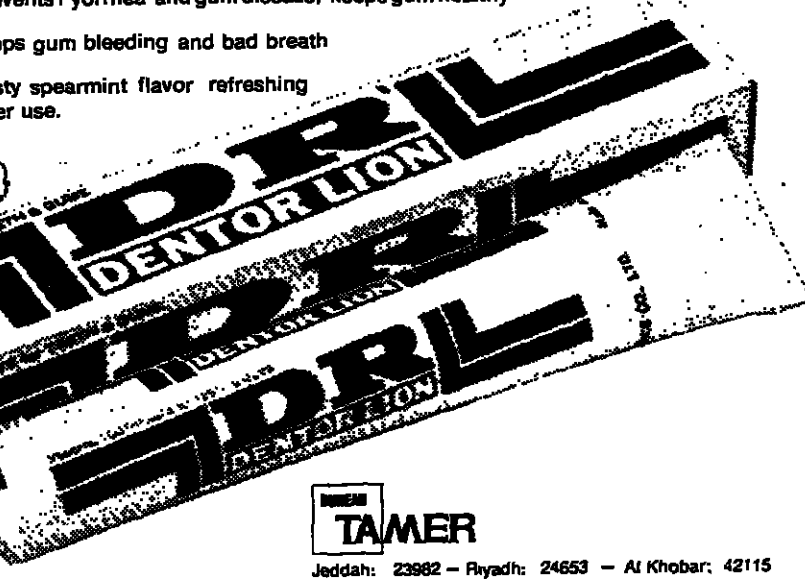
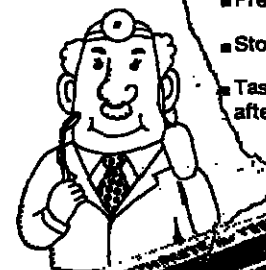
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## Arafat message asks support for Palestinian cause

DAMASCUS, Dec. 25 (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat appealed to the Christian world in a Christmas Day message Monday to "support the struggle of the people of Palestine for their legitimate rights."

"The Zionist fascists who are occupying our land have no regard for human values," Arafat added in his message which was broadcast by the

state-run Damascus Radio. Earlier the official PLC spokesman Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer denied a report by Egyptian Foreign Minister Butros Ghali that there were contacts between Egypt and the PLO about the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

"The PLO completely rejects any contact with Egypt just as it rejects the Camp David agreements," Abu Maizer said.



Yasser Arafat

### 5,000-year-old trade routes

## Nuclear reactor tells secrets of Persia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP) — A Washington-area chemist is using a nuclear reactor and pieces of glass and clay in an effort to unlock the 5,000-year-old trading secrets of southern Persia.

Dr. James Blackman of suburban Gaithersburg, Maryland, is making the attempt with ancient artifacts from the Middle East and the nuclear reactor at the National Bureau of Standards.

"Much of the work right now is still pretty tentative," Blackman said, but his studies of obsidian—volcanic glass—from Talc Malyan and Tepe Yahya in southern Iran confirm findings by others that the material originated in central Turkey and Soviet Armenia.

In addition to obsidian, Blackman is analyzing samples of clay seals from the sites in hopes of learning where the clay originated.

Clay  
"Clay and ceramics are not as easy to track down," he explained. "We know most of the sources of obsidian, while clays are relatively abundant everywhere and require more samples to get statistically valid information."

Blackman said that while there are no written records from these once important cities, information about their trading patterns can be learned from the sources of both the finished products and raw materials found in the sites.

To track this down Blackman uses the reactor to analyze the composition of the materials.

Then, he said, he can compare this with the composition

of obsidian, clay or other items found in known locations to determine where the matter originated.

There is no natural obsidian at Talc Malyan or Tepe Yahya, and the closest sources are Anatolia in Turkey and Soviet Armenia so "if you find a piece of obsidian at Malyan—even if it is just a sliver—it must have been traded. The question is, traded by whom?"

## Sadat goes home again to mark 60th birthday

CAIRO, Dec. 25 (Agencies) — President Sadat Monday celebrated his 60th birthday at his Nile Delta village of Mit Abul Kom by laying the foundation stone for projects of developing the village.

Sadat has donated the earnings of his book "In Search of Identity," which amounted to \$1 million, and his share in the building of houses for the villagers with the Nobel Peace Prize, about \$70,000, to finance the projects.

"Build, build, build, Sadat, we are with you all the way," cheered the crowds of men, women and school children as he laid the foundation stone for a 250-acre model farm.

Blackman said.

He said the obsidian found at Malyan comes from seven different sources, four of which he has been unable to determine so far. The three known ones, he said, are the volcanoes of Nemrut Dag and Zarnaki in Turkey and near Razdan in Armenia. All the obsidian in Tepe Yahya is from the Turkish sites.

Ripped off  
The source of the clay may be even more important in determining trading patterns, he explains.

"A seal impression on goods was similar to wax seals put on letters with a signet ring at a later date," he said.

He said that after goods were packed for shipment, clay was smeared on the rope and stamped with an identifying impression "as a protection against getting ripped off in transit."

"Once you know the source of the raw material you have some idea of what areas were in contact with each other, and you can compare time periods to see if you can detect a change in the organization of trade," he concluded.

## Dacca rulers woo rivals before vote

DACCA, Bangladesh Dec. 25 (AP) — The government has suspended martial law and promised to release all political prisoners in an effort to prevent opposition parties from boycotting the Jan. 27 parliamentary elections.

The government also said Sunday it would extend the deadline for candidate registration three days to Dec. 30 and ease censorship that accompanied the martial law decree in 1975.

No Details  
There was no word on how many prisoners are being held or on when they would be released. The announcement followed apparently successful government efforts to persuade 15 opposition parties to participate in the elections. Opposition party leaders were scheduled to discuss the government decision Monday.

The opposition parties had threatened to boycott the elections unless several demands were met, including an end to martial law and release of prisoners.

Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, has been beset by coups since it became independent in 1971, and has had seven presidents since then.

Civilian Rule  
President Zia ur Rahman, who became chief martial law administrator in 1976 and president on April 21, 1977, has said he wants to return civilian government to the nation of 79 million located east of India.

His original schedule had called for elections this month. Political activity was banned following the 1975 coup, but under Rahman's administration, the government has been licensing parties.



KAHRAMANMARAS: Armed mobs went on the rampage for two days of sectarian fighting in this southeastern Turkish town. (See story page one.)

## Rebels in Eritrea claim to capture 73 Ethiopians

PARIS, Dec. 25 (AP) — The Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front (EPLF) claimed Monday its forces attacked 11 Ethiopian army camps, killing "hundreds of Ethiopian soldiers" and taking 73 prisoners.

An EPLF communique issued here said the attack took place Thursday between Nefasit and Ginda, on the Asmara-Massawa road. It claimed the Eritrean guerrillas captured 150 Soviet-made Kalashnikov submachine guns and other arms.

The EPLF, the largest of the three major Eritrean resistance groups, was three weeks ago forced to withdraw from the northern town of Keren.

## The Middle East Egypt aide, Soviet envoy view ties

CAIRO, Dec. (R) — Acting Foreign Minister Boutros Boutros Ghali has conferred with the Soviet ambassador to Egypt. Foreign ministry officials said the talks dealt with bilateral relations. They declined to elaborate.

### S. Yemen delegation in China

HONG KONG, Dec. 25 (R) — Vice-Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Tan Chen-fan received a press delegation from the Yemen Arab Republic in Peking Monday. The Yemeni delegation was led by Vice Minister of Information and Culture Hassan Al-Laozi. The New China News Agency said the Chinese leader acquainted his guests about Chinese views on international issues and answered questions. Also present were the deputy editor-in-chief of the "People's Daily" Chin Huan and the Yemeni Ambassador Abdul Othman Muhammad, NONA added.

### Chinese in Oman to set up embassy

MUSCAT, Dec. 25 (R) — A group of Chinese diplomats have arrived to set up an embassy in Muscat, Radio Oman reported Monday. Oman and the People's Republic of China agreed in May to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

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## 3.3 million gallons lost

## Oil fire wreaks havoc in Louisiana

SCOTLANDVILLE, La. Dec. 25 (UPI) — Firefighters Monday gave up their hopes of extinguishing the fire in a crude oil storage tank and said the blaze probably would turn itself out by the middle of the week without causing further damage.

An estimated 2,000 persons were evacuated from their homes Christmas Eve after the fire — which started before dawn Sunday and seemed to be contained by evening — escalated and spewed oil and flames hundreds of feet into the air. The residents were allowed to return Monday morning.

C.W. Tullis of Exxon USA, said no further efforts would be made to extinguish the blaze, which sent flames 200 feet into the sky.

He said water to fight the blaze was unavailable in the remote area of the Mississippi

River and since the flaming 3.3 million-gallon tank posed no danger to homes or other tanks, authorities would just let it fizzle out slowly. "I would think it would probably burn today, tomorrow and the next day," Tullis said. "It will probably take about three more days. But there's nothing to be done."

About 150 firemen called to the scene after the fire erupted anew Sunday were sent home. Only one security guard and a lone operator for a fire truck remained. The fire truck was sent by a company which did not own the tank but participated in a mutual aid agreement among chemical plants and refineries along the Mississippi.

The fire destroyed three rural homes near the burning tank and caused four minor injuries.

Several surrounding tanks

that might have been threatened were drained into barges so the fire could not spread to them.

Walter Harwell, an official of Delta Refining, said crude oil was being pumped into the 80,000-barrel tank through a pipeline from Liberty, Mississippi, the tank inexplicably

overfilled and crude oil began spilling onto the ground nearby.

At the same time a house 90 meters from the tank caught fire, Harwell said. He said the flames from the house fire ignited the crude oil spill, traveled back along the standing oil and touched off the tank.

## Revolutionary device may benefit diabetics

ROCHESTER, Minn. Dec. 25 (AP) — The Mayo Clinic says it is trying to develop a portable device that would automatically regulate blood sugar levels in diabetics, eliminating their need for daily injections of insulin.

Dr. John Service, head of the research project, said testing of a prototype of the device on volunteers could start as early as the spring of 1980. "If successful, the new device should eliminate the need for and inconvenience of daily injections of insulin and give diabetics better control of their disorder than was ever possible before," he said. "The hope is that it may also lead to prevention of many of the serious complications of diabetes."

A prototype is being built for testing on lab animals this winter in a study to determine the best way of injecting insulin into the body. The battery-powered device will be

made to clinic specifications by Life Science Instruments of Elkhart, Indiana, a division of Miles Laboratories.

Mayo investigators said self-injection is imprecise and leaves the diabetics' blood sugar level sometimes higher and sometimes lower than normal. Rarely is it just right, they said.

Service, a specialist in endocrinology, said the goal is to design and develop a lightweight portable pump that will automatically administer precise doses of insulin, keeping blood sugar at or near normal levels.

The device will use a tiny computer hooked to a small pump to monitor and continuously control the rate of insulin delivery. It will have programmed into it a number of predetermined insulin delivery rates. The rates will correspond to the amount of carbohydrates contained in a meal.

## Former Cuban detainees fly to Venezuelan exile

HAVANA, Dec. 25 (R) — A number of former political prisoners and their families have left Cuba to start new lives in Venezuela as special Christmas flights organized by the Venezuelan government got under way.

They were the first ex-prisoners of the 1,500 whom Venezuela has said it will accept.

The Cuban government said last month that all former political prisoners, who number about 14,000, could leave the country if they wished. It also agreed to free more than 3,000 such prisoners still in jail.

The first 23 ex-prisoners and their 48 relatives left in a Venezuelan DC-9 Air Force plane.

The plane will make further journeys on Monday and Tuesday, when it is expected to carry about another 40 prisoners and some 80 relatives.

Cuba has promised to free a total of 3,000 prisoners jailed for crimes against the state. It said it would do this at a rate of 400 per month.

The United States has promised to accept all of those prisoners who wish to go there.

But Washington has not yet announced its administrative procedures for admitting the prisoners and none is expected to leave before January.

About 125 in the first group of 400 have so far opted to go to the U.S., the sources said.

The releases followed a Dec. 9 signing of an agreement, at all unprecedented meeting between President Fidel Castro and 112 Cuban exiles, to release the political prisoners.

The United States has said it will take all those actually released from jail, but Washington has made no commitment to those former prisoners now allowed to leave Cuba.

The agreement itself provided for the freedom of all but 500 political prisoners in Cuban jails, reunification of families both in Cuba and abroad and a more liberal policy on visits to the island.

Castro has adopted a belligerent attitude to the United States over the releases. After the agreement he said the United States was "reticent" and "making it difficult" for former prisoners to travel to America.

He said many of those prisoners were jailed because they took part in missions against his government sponsored by the Central Intelligence Agency, and therefore that the United States "has as much responsibility with those who have been released as it has with those who are still in prison."

There has been some domestic controversy in the United States over the question of screening the prisoners who are to enter. Attorney General Griffin Bell has promised stringent screening to weed out all but the genuine, a move criticized as unduly inhumane toward those waiting in line.

## Rhodesia guerrillas kill 4 white family members

SALISBURY, Dec. 25 (R) — Black Rhodesian guerrillas have killed four members of a white farming family while they watched films with their workers, military headquarters announced.

A 13-year-old white boy was missing and believed kidnapped during the raid at Shamva, about 700 km northeast of Salisbury Saturday.

The army said the guerrillas killed John Bennett, 60, and his wife, Molly, 62, together with their grandsons Nicholas,

8, and Thomas, 7. The missing boy, Mark, was also a grandson.

The Bennetts were said to have died at the scene of the film show and the boys were killed as they ran for shelter.

Troops killed a collaborator accompanying the guerrillas, the communiqué said.

Military headquarters said 14 guerrillas, two black civilians and a white member of the Security Forces had been killed in the war during the last 24 hours.

## Kidnap mediator urges El Salvador compliance

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 25 (R) — An archbishop negotiating for the release of four kidnapped foreign businessmen has appealed to the El Salvador government to give in to the demands of their leftist guerrilla captors.

Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, who heads a mediation team, made the appeal on Sunday.

The kidnapers, the Armed

Forces of National Resistance (FARN), have demanded the release of five prisoners and publication of their manifesto in local newspapers — but the government has refused to negotiate.

The missing businessmen are Fritz Schuitema of Holland, seized on Nov. 24. Britons Ian Maebor and Michael Chatterton, kidnapped on Nov. 30, and Japanese Takakazu Suzuki, held since Dec. 7.



THE SKYLINE: Manhattan's famous skyline is luring more and more visitors from around the world and giving a much needed boost to the city's finances and morale.

## Tourism stampede

## Manhattan makes a comeback

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (AP) — New York's crime and grime are no longer frightening away tourists, who are re-discovering the lights of Broadway and other attractions in numbers surpassing 17 million by year's end, an elated New York City convention and visitors bureau has reported.

Charles Gillett, bureau president, attributed the boom to the city's theaters, some 30 Broadway shows, museums and restaurants.

He said people view the city "with a slightly different eye than years ago when they thought it somewhat fashionable to attribute all the ills of urban society to New York. Now they realize other cities have the same problems in the same scope."

The predicted figures, if met, will tally about 230,000 more visitors than last year and more than a few of them

apparently aren't afraid to spend their money.

Gillett said by year's end, tourism in the city will have accounted for more than \$1.8 billion. Last year, visitors spent \$1.6 billion.

"That's just in direct expenditures," he said. "That dollar turns over three times so the value of tourism to the city would be over \$5 billion. It's

the second-largest industry here."

The largest is ready-to-wear clothing.

Conventioners made up a large block of the city's visitors. Gillett said 3.5 million delegates and their guests attended 840 conventions in 1977, but that figure will increase to 3,750,000 attending 875 conventions this year.

## Body search in Chicago case suspended until after holidays

DES PLAINES, Ill. Dec. 25 (AP) — Authorities who found the remains of five bodies at the home of an ex-convict have suspended their search for more evidence until after the holidays.

John Wayne Gacy Jr., 36, who served an 18-month sen-

tence in Iowa in 1967, was arrested last week after a woman told police her 15-year-old son had been seen with Gacy around the time he disappeared Dec. 11.

32 Boys  
Gacy was subsequently charged with murder in the slaying

of the youth, Robert Fiest of Des Plaines. He is being held without bond.

Friday and Saturday, investigators unearthed the decomposed remains of five persons buried beneath Gacy's home and garage. They said they expect to find more when digging resumes Tuesday.

"The 'Chicago Tribune' has reported that Gacy told investigators he strangled 32 young boys and that the bodies of 16 of them can be found in the four-foot, dirt-covered crawl space beneath his modest home. Authorities have refused to confirm the 'Tribune' report.

Four of the bodies were found in the crawl space beneath the house. A fifth was found buried beneath a concrete floor.

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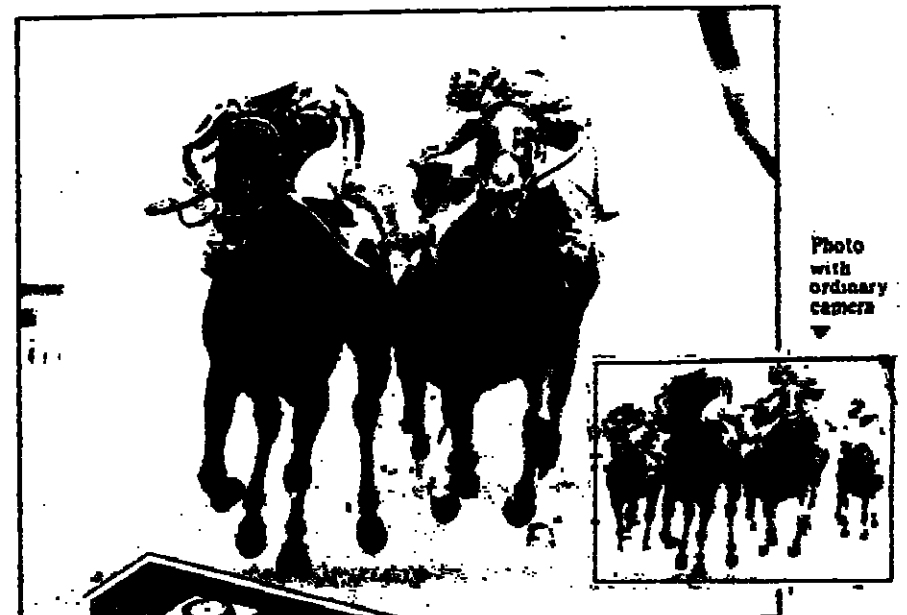


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Kuwait, State of Kuwait



## Chinese rights violations will decline, U.S. says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Carter administration discussed with Chinese officials its concern about human rights problems in China before deciding to establish diplomatic relations with Peking, Patricia Derian, assistant secretary of state for human rights, says.

But she said U.S. officials have already seen an improve-

ment in the human rights field in China and expected to see the changes continue.

Miss Derian was asked on "Meet the Press," an NBC television program, how the Carter administration justified its move to establish full diplomatic ties with Peking in view of China's alleged human rights violations.

"I would say that it is no

secret that there have been serious human rights problems in China and that the present government has spoken about it," she said.

"We see quite a bit of movement there and I think it is going to be a very interesting thing to watch," she added.

Asked whether she would support the use of economic pressure by the United States to bring about an improvement in human rights in China, she replied:

"I am certainly not going to outline a potential policy for how we will go about every step of our relationship but I can only assure you that before the normalization was announced we were discussing these matters with the People's Republic of China and it is a part of our foreign policy which is known to every government in the world."

Miss Derian said full diplomatic recognition of the Peking government as the only China will not put the people of Taiwan in jeopardy.

President Carter announced Dec. 15 that the United States will establish diplomatic relations with the Peking government as of Jan. 1, breaking diplomatic relations with Taiwan. The president said economic and cultural ties with Taiwan will remain.

## Soviets warn West on arming Chinese

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (UPI)—The Soviet Press warned Monday that the arming of China by the West is dangerous for peace and the future of détente.

Pravda said several politically shortsighted forces in the NATO countries are playing a "dangerous game with Peking."

It said Peking wants arms from the West to direct its "expansionism" against the Soviet Union.

"Those in the West who hope to play the 'Chinese card' believe they will manage to direct the spearhead of the Chinese expansionism only to one side — against the Soviet Union," Pravda said.

It called Chinese expansionism "a menace to many peoples."

"The arming of China is dangerous for the cause of peace in the whole world, for the future of détente," Pravda said.

The newspaper said Peking wants to dip into the NATO arsenal and that "certain circles" in the West were failing for Peking's game.

"The flirting with Peking is encouraged in the West by the most reactionary imperialist circles that dislike the process of relaxation to tension..." Pravda said.

## Still off Hong Kong

## Holiday gifts airlifted to refugee ship

HONG KONG, Dec. 25 (AP)—Biscuits, beverages and cigarettes were airlifted Monday to more than 2,700 Vietnamese refugees on board the 2,290-ton Taiwanese freighter Huey Fong.

The Huey Fong, anchored 1.5 kilometers outside Hong Kong waters since Saturday, was refused permission to enter the colony because its next port of call was not Hong Kong but the southern Taiwanese port city of Keelung.

The government said Royal Air Force helicopters delivered 1,800 kilos of biscuits, 200 bottles of beverages and 200 cartons of cigarettes to the vessel.

Meanwhile a 28-year-old woman suffering from bronchitis was evacuated from the ship helicopter to hospital.

Her condition was not known. She was the sixth refugee evacuated from the freight.

Sunday a mother and her newborn child were airlifted to hospital.

The government said four doctors and 15 auxiliary service staff have now left the ship.

A Royal Navy vessel Monday also rushed 2700 life jackets to the Huey Fong.

The government also said there was information that three Japanese women are on board the Huey Fong, but there was no word how they got on the ship. The identities of the Japanese are not known, he said.

The Japanese consul general said he had not been informed by the Hong Kong

government about the three women.

Sources said the three are in their 20s and all speak English.

Navy helicopters and marine police launches delivered rice,

vegetables, tinned meat, fish, water, blankets and medical supplies to the vessel on Saturday.

Authorities said they were still waiting word from the captain whether the ship needed more food or water before it could depart.

The Hong Kong government later told the captain of the ship and two representatives of the refugees that it would not allow the freighter and the 2,700 Vietnamese refugees to enter the colony.

for it could depart.

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TIES: Chairman Hua Guo-feng announcing the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States at an unprecedented press conference in Peking Dec. 15. U.S. officials say they raised the question of alleged human rights violations by China before the diplomatic agreement was reached.

## Officials claim enemies of Cambodia killed Briton

PEKING, Dec. 25 (R)—Cambodian officials have been quoted as saying that a terrorist-style attack that killed a Briton in Phnom Penh was politically motivated and staged to show that their country could not protect its friends.

American journalist Richard Dudman, who narrowly escaped death in the shooting at a

government guest house in the Cambodian capital early Saturday made this statement in Peking before leaving by air for home with another American journalist survivor, Elizabeth Becker.

Some diplomats suggested that the attack which killed London University lecturer Malcolm Caldwell, termed "a friend of Cambodia" by one,

may have been staged by members of a new insurgency movement established recently in Cambodia.

Recent reports have mentioned the setting up of the Kampuchean (Cambodian) National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS). Vietnam has denied suggestions that it backs the organization.

The body of Caldwell, 47, a lecturer at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies and well-known in British leftwing circles, lay at Peking's Paoan Shan Cemetery, the final resting place of China's revolutionary heroes.

It was due to be flown home to his widow after arrangements were completed.

Dudman and Becker, of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" and Washington Post, flew to Peking with Caldwell's body Saturday.

Cambodia's ambassador to Peking, Pich Chhang, expressed his deep regrets over the murder to his British opposite number Sir Percy Cradock, while Dudman said the Cambodians had obviously been very shaken by the incident.

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"In defiance of the Chinese government's repeated warnings, the Vietnamese authorities sent one group of armed personnel after another to encroach on Chinese territory, shooting and bombing at will. As a result a number of Chinese citizens were killed or wounded. Thereupon, the Chinese government once again lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese government. The Vietnamese authorities must be held responsible for the consequences arising therefrom," the note concluded.

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## The World

### 15 die as boat sinks south of Manila

MANILA, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Fifteen persons died and another was missing after a boat carrying more than 100 persons capsized Sunday south of Manila, the Philippines news agency reported Monday. The agency said the motorboat Conception, carrying passengers from the island of Mindoro to spend Christmas in Batangas City, capsized Sunday afternoon half a mile offshore. Police said most of the drowning victims had occupied the lower deck of the vessel.

### Tokyo's \$7.5b plan against quakes

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (R)—A \$7.5 billion plan to protect Tokyo's 12 million people from earthquakes was unveiled Monday. The money will be spent over five years on about 100 projects to reduce quake damage and improve prediction and rescue measures, the capital's metropolitan government, said.

### Report cult left \$15m in Panama

PANAMA CITY, Dec. 25 (R)—The Peoples Temple sect of the late Jim Jones has about \$15 million in two Swiss bank branches in Panama, the local newspaper "La Republica" has reported. Jones and more than 90 of his followers died in a mass murder-suicide at their settlement in Jonestown, Guyana, last month. There have been various reports, so far unconfirmed, of large amounts of cash held by banks for the California-based sect.

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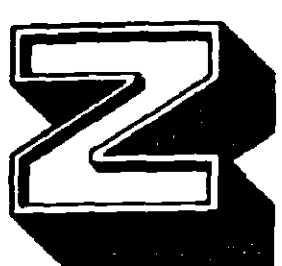
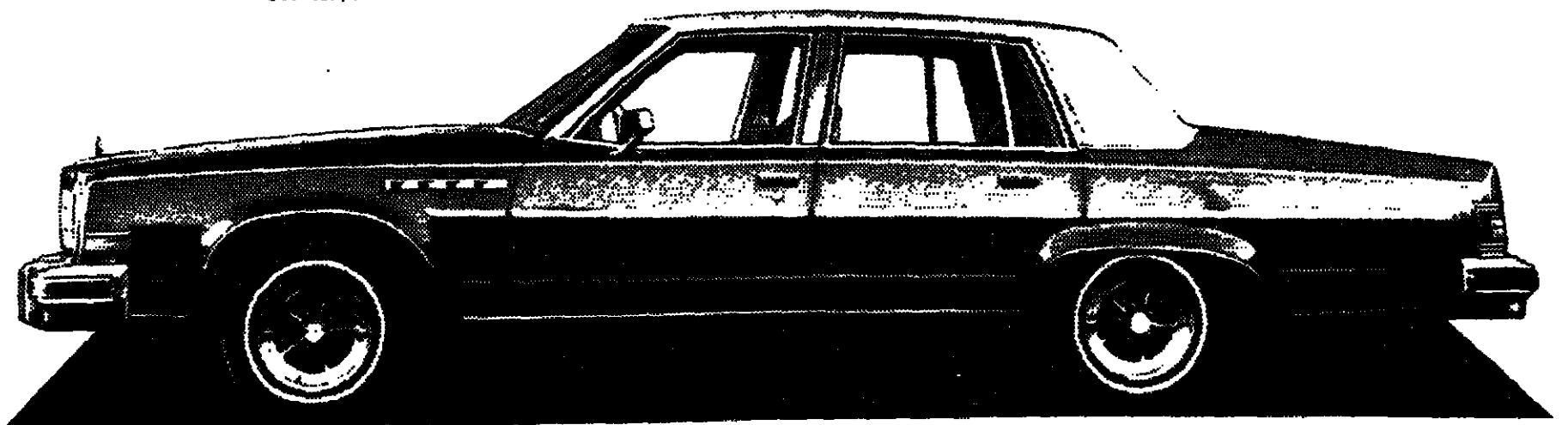
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## Victims of 1960s purges honored at Peking rally

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (AP)—A memorial meeting was held in Peking Sunday for Marshal Peng Teh-tai, former defense minister and vice premier, and former Vice-Premier Tao Chu, Hsinhua news agency reported. It was the first words on the death of the two who were among several ranking officials restored Friday after being purged during Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution.

Hsinhua said Peng was "persecuted by Lin Biao and the 'Gang of Four'" and died in Peking Nov. 29, 1974 at the age of 76. Tao, it said, "died a victim of cruel persecution" on Nov. 30, 1969 at the age of 61.

Their restoration was announced Saturday, as a decision of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China which held its third plenary session in Peking Dec. 18-22.

Peng joined the Communist Party in April 1928, led the Pingtiang uprising in July that year, took part in the "Long March" of 1934-35 to Yenan, was frontline commander-in-chief of the Red Army after the march, and was deputy

## Marcos pardons 400 detainees in Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 25 (R)—Nearly 400 prisoners were pardoned Monday in a Christmas Day amnesty by Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, his office said.

But there was no hint that he planned to free his best-known opponent, ex-Senator Benigno Aquino, held under martial law since 1972 on charges of murder, subversion and arms possession.

An announcement said 368 prisoners were given conditional pardons and 12 full pardons. A further 164 had their sentences cut.



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Published by SAUDI RESEARCH AND MARKETING COMPANY

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$25 PER ANNUM POSTAGE INCLUDED  
INTERNATIONALS THE ANNUAL POSTAGE INCLUDED  
Printed at Al-Medina Printing and Publishing Co., Jeddah.

## New Pearl Harbor?

By William Scobie

LOS ANGELES  
"Remember Pearl Harbor!" run the caption to a recent newspaper cartoon depicting a Japanese bomber raining television sets, cars and various electrical appliances on California soil.

"We do sometimes feel," sighed a Los Angeles businessman, as the dollar dropped another two yen on Tokyo exchanges, "that we're facing an economic Pearl Harbor here."

The impact of the Japanese invasion is being felt in every corner of the American West today. From mineral and timber-rich Alaska to the orange groves and office towers of San Diego, near the Mexican border, Japan is carving out a vast business empire.

In 1977, Japanese investment in the U.S. was estimated at \$25 billion, with more than a third of that in the five Pacific states — California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii and Alaska. Together they ran up a trade deficit with Japan of \$3.6 billion — double the 1976 figure. And the 1978 deficit is expected to be higher.

Through West Coast ports flowed nearly one-half of Japan's \$30 billion trade with the U.S. Five out of every 10 Western families watch TV on sets marked "made in Japan". One-fourth of all cars on California roads are Japanese. In southern California alone nearly 500 Japanese firms — Datsun, Toyota, Sony and Seiko, the YUKA, Zipper Co — have offices or factories, employing some 150,000 Californians and around 10,000 Japanese nationals.

How do the men running California regard the Japanese connection? Until his landslide re-election victory last month, 40-year-old Governor Jerry Brown was enthusiastic. He flew in person to Tokyo to invite corporations there to

build more plant in the Golden State. His international trade representative, Richard King, talked warmly of joining "Japan's Pacific Co-Prosperity Sphere" — an odd application of a phrase once used by Japanese militarists to describe their World War II empire.

The aim was a closer alliance with Japan, a move away from economic ties with the eastern U.S. "California's a national market," said King earlier this year. "As the third biggest nation in the Pacific, we don't need to rely on the East any more."

(The other nations are Japan and the U.S. itself. King is referring to California's boast that if it was a nation, it would have the third largest GNP in the Pacific basin.)

But Brown is now being made aware that many West Coast businessmen are less sanguine. "We're moving towards a classic colonial-type situation," argues one Los Angeles banker. "With the soaring yen and the huge trade surplus, the Japanese are buying up U.S. land, timber, foodstuffs — raw materials. In exchange, we're taking manufactured products, luxury items."

A brief inventory gives an idea of Japan's penetration. L.A.'s two newest hotels are Japanese-owned. Sumitomo Bank, which started out with two California branches, now has 43. All six major shoji — trading companies such as Mitsubishi, C. Itoh, Marubeni, etc. — maintain huge office complexes here. Toyota and Honda have their sprawling U.S. headquarters in Los Angeles County. Suntory International has made L.A. the base for its international sales network, dealing with clients in 68 nations.

The pleasant L.A. suburb of Gardena is known as "capital of Japanese America" (OFNS)

## Conservative coalition

By Elizabeth Wehr

WASHINGTON — Despite the widely publicized nationwide trend to the right, the conservative congressional coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats lost strength in 1978. A Congressional Quarterly vote study has found.

The conservative voting alliance showed up in fewer congressional roll call votes in 1978 than in 1977. And the coalition won fewer times when it did form.

Its major loss was on the Panama Canal treaties, although that did not fully explain its lower success rate.

But any conclusion that this decline meant a weakening of the national trend to the right was undercut by the fact that several leading liberal opponents of the coalition lost their reelection bids.

The coalition, as used by CQ in analyzing congressional votes, means a voting alliance of a majority of Republicans and southern Democrats against a majority of northern Democrats.

In 1978, the coalition was successful on only 52 per cent of the votes on which it opposed a majority of northern Democrats — a 16 percentage point drop from 1977. And it formed on only 21 per cent of the recorded votes, a five percentage point drop from

the year before. Conservative coalition support scores of individual members dipped as well. Average Republican support scores were down from 1977 — to 61 per cent from 72 per cent in the Senate, and to 72 per cent from 76 per cent in the House. Senate northern Democrats voted with the coalition on 21 per cent of the roll calls, down from 23 per cent in 1977.

One minor factor contributing to the apparent loss of coalition voting strength may have been a dropoff in overall voting participation by members who missed votes because they were campaigning for reelection.

The coalition's biggest defeat was on ratification of the Panama Canal treaties where it lost on 19 votes, virtually every vote on the issue on which the alliance showed up. President Carter had made ratification of the treaties a top priority and administration lobbyists had pressed members hard for "aye" votes.

But even disregarding the block of Panama Canal votes, the voting record still showed a significant decrease in coalition voting strength. Its success rate in the Senate, including the Canal votes, was only 46 per cent, compared with a 1977 figure of 74 per cent. — (CQ)

## "I'M SURE YOU'VE ALL HEARD THE UNFORTUNATE NEWS ABOUT POOR OLD SANTA"



## Unanimous-- at gunpoint

By Neal Ascherson

WINDHOEK —

Dirk Mudge and his Democratic Turnhalle Alliance have captured 82 per cent of the vote and 41 of the 50 seats in the elections for a constituent assembly in Namibia. To all appearances, Mudge and his alliance of parties of different races represent the popular will, and are entitled to claim a complete triumph.

To all appearances... But the outside world and the United Nations would be making a grave mistake if they took this result on its face value. After a moment's amazement at the result on its face value, after finding from it all kinds of doubts — doubts about the support Mudge has in the white electorate, doubts about the prospect of fresh elections next year under U.N. supervision.

South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha, has called the result "proof of the support which existed for constitutional action as opposed to revolutionary forces."

But he knows that the U.N. and the five Western powers who have acted as the "contact group" with South Africa over Namibia's future, will not accept these elections as valid, or as a licence for the Turnhalle-dominated assembly to take Namibia to full independence.

This is mainly because the U.N. did not supervise the poll (the U.N. has withdrawn South Africa's right to administer the territory). But there are other, more practical reasons for handling this result with scepticism.

The first is that a large block

of political opinion boycotted the elections. SWAPO, the main black nationalist movement, the Namibian National Front (a coalition of other radical black and white groups) and the SWAPO Democrats (a splinter group from SWAPO led by Andreas Shipanga) all denounced the elections and stood aside. But they still enjoy very large, possibly majority, support in the country.

Partisan war is smouldering away in Ovamboland, the northern region up against the Angolan border where nearly half the population lives. Traveling around Ovamboland last week, I found the war far more extensive than reports filtering to the south suggest.

Every night, shots could be heard in the distance. Every morning brought new reports of death and injury as army vehicles, civilian trucks and buses ran over land mines planted in the red dirt roads overnight by SWAPO guerrillas crossing from Angola. South African Mirage fighters thunder over the countryside only feet above the palm trees.

And the region is swarming with South African troops and police, manning road-blocks, patrolling and searching the villages, escorting convoys with light-armored vehicles.

The South African commander, Gen. Jannie Geldenhuys, told the press in Windhoek that no extra troops had been put into Ovamboland for the five-day polling period. This is hard to square with what I saw.

Local people pointed out numerous tented camps which

had appeared only days before the election. Two days later, I saw transport aircraft loading up companies of troops at Ondangwa, while further south, near Oshana, fleets of trucks were embarking men from the "new" camps and taking them and their equipment back towards Windhoek.

According to the figures, Ovamboland registered a massive pro-Turnhalle vote. But how free was that vote? Every-

where I was told of how reluctant villagers were "encouraged" to go to the polls, often visited by army or police units and invited to climb into lorries bound for the polling stations.

When they got there, there were more white troops and a Turnhalle agent outside the polling tent who told them how to vote. In at least some cases, voters were told to ask the polling officer to mark their papers for them — the cross against Turnhalle, naturally.

The government-controlled Radio Ovambo warned that "steps may be taken" if people did not vote. Sure enough, two days after the elections, Father Lazarus of the Anglican Mission at Odibo was stopped by South African police and asked if he had voted.

When he said he had not, his minibus and its passengers — delegates to the Anglican Synod — were held overnight and searched.

I did not meet one single Ovambo, educated or illiterate, who did not feel that the elections had been conducted under unfair pressure and had little to do with a genuine expression of opinion. — (OFNS)

## Vance returns empty handed

By Robert Cullen

WASHINGTON —

There is no cheer in the news brought back by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance from his five-day trip to Geneva and Brussels.

Vance had two objectives. He wanted to conclude negotiations for a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union, and wanted to arrange a new round of Israeli-Egyptian peace talks.

He got neither. The SALT II treaty slipped away Saturday morning. His three-hour meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil ended with only a statement that they would keep in touch about the possibilities for resuming negotiations.

Vance is not speaking about the last minute issues which arose to derail the SALT II agreement. Nor will he speak about why there will not be an Egyptian-Israeli meeting at any definite future time.

In both cases, according to U.S. officials, the problem goes beyond the actual issues in the balance. It centers on whether the countries involved have the political will to com-

summate the agreements. Moreover, some ranking American officials have raised privately the possibility that the Soviets are concerned over the emerging U.S. diplomatic relationship with China.

They noted Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's statement last week that "the Soviet Union will most closely follow what the development of American-Chinese relations will be in practice and from this will draw appropriate conclusions."

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said Saturday he was satisfied that "both sides are fully determined to complete their work within the shortest possible time."

Gromyko added Sunday in Moscow that "definite progress was made at the talks with Vance on the majority of questions" and said he agreed with Vance that the remaining issues can be resolved "without any sort of special meetings" at the ministerial level.

After Friday's session a news conference was scheduled to announce the results of the meeting and some American officials were saying privately that the two sides had reached what amounted to a tentative

agreement. But the following day a U.S. official said "We're not going to sign until we have an agreement which... the administration can put before the Congress as sound and in the interests of the United States and its allies."

The official acknowledged that the administration is caught in a dilemma: It insists it will not be pressured into an unwelcome agreement, but it acknowledges that the sooner the treaty is sent to Congress, the better its chances.

In the Middle East, the issues and countries are different, but some of the problems are similar. As Israel and Egypt drew close to and then backed away from an agreement, one fact became apparent.

For Egypt, it was obvious that signing the treaty would isolate it from the Arab world. President Anwar Sadat saw that when even conservative Arabs stood fast with the radical Arab states at their Baghdad conference in early November. Egypt responded by toughening its demands for a link between the treaty and progress on the West Bank and Gaza Strip settlement outlined at Camp David.

## The U.S., Mexico and energy

By J. P. Smith

WASHINGTON —

A National Security Council draft study describes Mexico as "the most promising new source" of oil in the 1980s and suggests the president consider a serious upgrading in that country's priority among U.S. foreign policy interests.

The memorandum, designated as presidential review memorandum (PRM) 41, says the United States could view Mexico as a world-scale partner and accord it significant concessions on winter export of farm products as well as quotas for legal immigration of workers to the United States. A copy of the draft was obtained recently by the "Washington Post."

Yet another option outlined in the draft would be for Washington to maintain its traditional view of Mexico as an "emerging power" in the Third World.

Two weeks ago, President Carter said PRM-41 could serve as the basis for his impending negotiations in February in Mexico City with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

"For the United States, Mexico represents a major new energy source, presently outside OPEC. Mexico could fill 30 per cent of U.S. import needs by the mid-1980s, thus enhancing security of supply, and more than compensating for the decline of Venezuelan and Canadian supplies," the draft study asserts.

More important, however, the outcome of PRM-41 (as the classified study is known within the foreign policy bureaucracy) could shape a new generation of U.S.-Mexican relations.

A draft of the Mexico PRM sets forth these possible results that could come from a redirection of Washington's policy toward Mexico:

—It could provide an alternative to increased dependence on Arab oil, and access to some of what the CIA estimates could be as much as 10 million barrels of Mexican oil production a day by 1990.

—It could result in a sanc-

tioned program for Mexican aliens now immigrating illegally to the United States at the rate of hundreds of thousands a year, a proposal that many U.S. labor leaders view as nothing short of chilling.

—It could result in lowering tariff and other trade barriers to Mexican exports, such as vegetables and textiles, that are vigorously opposed by politically powerful U.S. business interests.

—And it could result in the creation of a special negotiator for Mexican affairs reporting directly to the president or Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, that at the least would touch off regional political jealousies.

At the same time, the United States could do nothing about any of these and, as a draft of the PRM says, "follow general U.S. foreign policy directions without according Mexico special or preferential status."

Carter has yet to make a choice, though senior administration officials say he has taken a keen personal interest in PRM-41.

Recently, at a White House breakfast meeting with reporters, Carter said, "I consider our relationship with Mexico to be as important as any other that we have, and my relationship with President Lopez Portillo has been very good."

Washington observers are long accustomed to Carter's effusive goodwill and praise about any country or head of state. What is different about Mexico, however, is that senior administration officials say in private that by all indications Carter attaches a high priority to Mexico's emerging oil prowess and to turning around the suspicions and ill will that have marked relations between the two countries over the last 40 years. (Carter, one also is reminded, has been taking private Spanish lessons since moving into the White House.)

Elsewhere in the administration, the Mexico PRM has been the focus of cabinet-level haggling, and the bureau-

cratic territorial battles that mark any potential major foreign policy switch.

And within the State Department, there have been cordial yet discrete competition between Latin American policy-makers who favor an open-handed approach toward Mexico, and the State Department's energy experts who favored a hard-nosed posture until recently on energy negotiations with Mexico.

The Labor and Justice Departments, which have an institutional interest in stemming the flow of Mexican illegal aliens into the U.S. labor market, were briefly at odds with a State Department favored proposal for an official U.S. program to allow Mexicans to immigrate to the United States.

While the details have yet to be worked out the outlines of the administration's options were agreed upon at a recent cabinet-level meeting held in the Situation Room in the basement of the White House's West Wing.

The PRM begins with a statement that Mexico "is emerging as an economic power of strategic value to the United States," adding that Mexico clearly could produce as much oil as Saudi Arabia, the world's leading exporter, does today.

It goes on to say there are four major issues that need to be addressed: energy, trade, migration, and relations affecting the communities strung along both sides of the 1,950-mile border between Mexico and the United States.

Among the obstacles to improving relations between the two countries, the PRM notes, is that "important element in both societies regard the other with suspicion and even fear."

These include Mexican fears that the United States will exploit Mexico's resources, especially oil and gas, and U.S. fears that illegal Mexican immigration will swell domestic labor markets at the economy moves toward a recession.

—(WP)

## saudi press review

"Al-Medina" said the United States should deal more seriously with Israeli plans to build new settlements in occupied Arab lands.

"This is particularly needed in view of the Israeli intention to build a large number of new settlements and pour in thousands of new Israelis and emigrants into them."

The paper said the issue of Jewish settlements "is indicative of the Israeli determination to continue occupation of Arab lands and to change the demographic character of the region. The American policy should aim at putting an end to these settlements which the U.S. has already termed illegal and an obstacle to peace."

The paper also urged the European community to do all it can towards putting an end to these settlements "if it really

seeks a just and durable solution for the Middle East problem."

In another commentary "Al-Medina" said the Soviet Union "prefers enhancing its national interests to preserving ideological affinity with others."

Citing Soviet-Syrian relations after Syria's request for more sophisticated arms to match those given to the Israelis by the United States, the paper said "Syria was disappointed with the Soviet reaction to its request, because the Soviets refused to supply modern weapons system and demanded many times the original prices and in cash."

The paper came out with two conclusions: "The Soviet Union has no wish to see Israel eliminated because that would not serve its interests in the region and would undermine its role in the Middle East for good."

— "The United States, whether we like it or not, loses a great deal by the continued existence of Israel. An end to Israel would entail an end to American problems in the region and the consolidation of its relations with all states in the region. Such national interests will eventually overcome the power of the Jewish lobby in America and the Soviet pretention of support for Syria."

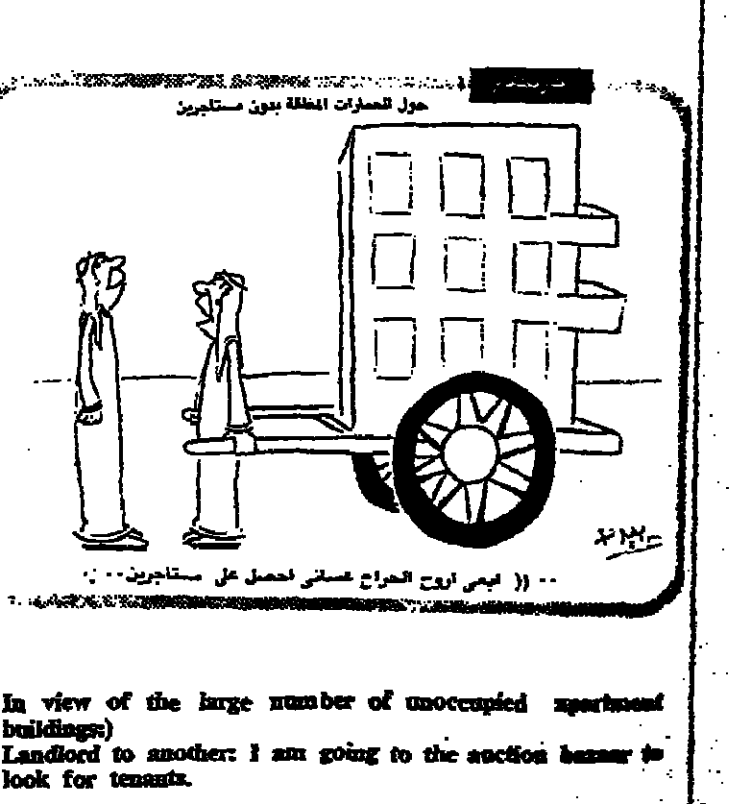
"This is a very important phase in Arab history, and is comparable to that in the forties which witnessed the creation of Israel," according to "Okaz."

"Despite U.S. efforts to find a peaceful solution in the region, to protect the states and to protect its own interests Is-

rael has tried more vigorously to abort them. Israel has gone to the extent of suggesting to the American administration that remaining in power in Washington is dependent on Israel's supreme interests in the Middle East. Furthermore, Israel has apparently convinced the U.S. administration that the peace efforts being undertaken would not provide the kind of security that Israel is seeking and that it would be preferable to abandon the proposed peace treaty. Having persuaded the American government that its position is justified, Israel spurned the treaty—something it intended to do right from the beginning."

"The three-way conference in Brussels between the United States, Egypt and Israel will have the same fate as the earlier peace talks," according to "Al-Jezirah." The paper said one can tell in advance that this would be no better than earlier such meetings.

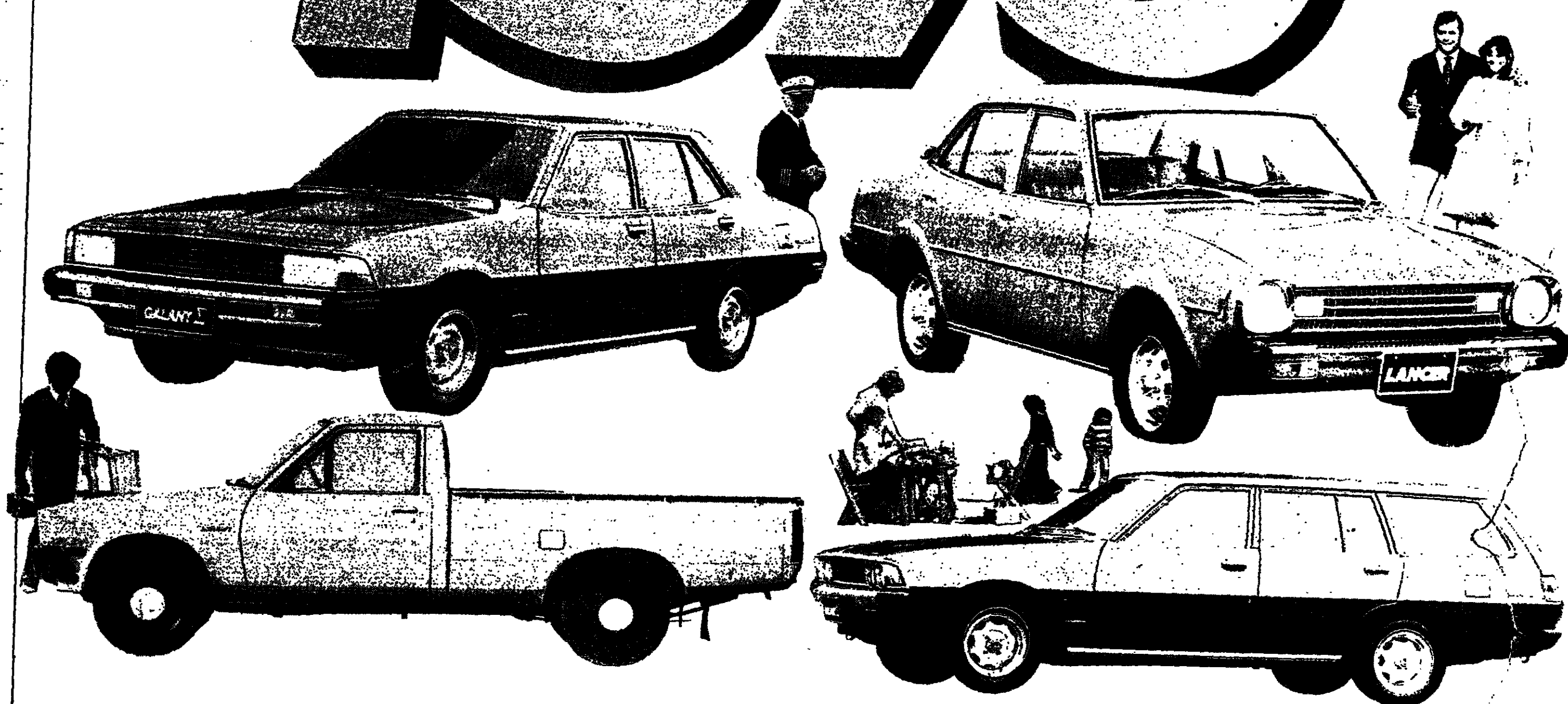
"News media, even those under Jewish influence are less coverage in spite of America's than enthusiastic about it and participation in them."



In view of the large number of unoccupied apartment buildings, I am going to the auction house to look for tenants.

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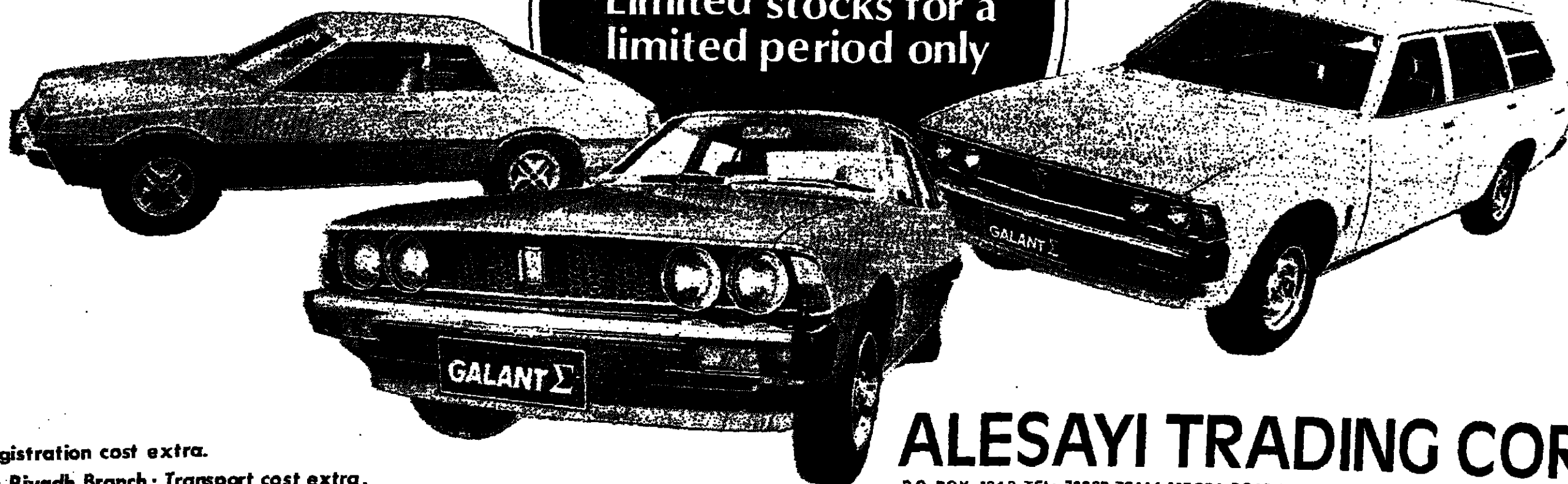
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# 1978: A year of major political, social developments

**By Bill Hartley**  
LONDON. — This was the year that President Carter made his mark — quietly but firmly — on the international scene despite failures in the United States and frustrations abroad.

The president etched his name and presence in China, the world's most populous nation, and the strife-torn Middle East.

He lit up the record of his first term in office with the long-awaited decision to establish full diplomatic relations with China by unlocking the door to the possibility of bringing to an end bitter antagonism and bloody war between Israel and Egypt.

His failures — notably inability to control inflation and halt the slide of the American dollar — will continue to reverberate well into the coming year.

It was a year of killing and strife, throwing into sharp relief the entire gamut of human capability from breakthroughs in outer space to the ultimate degradation of mass suicide back on earth.

The birth of the first test-tube baby, Louise Brown, in England stood in stark contrast to the carnage in a jungle settlement in Guyana where more than 900 Americans — black and white members of a fringe pseudo-religious commune — obeyed the order of a preacher-politician, Jim Jones, to die by gulping down a cyanide-laced soft drink. The few who refused to obey were shot to death.

Violence cast its shadows and sorrows around the world. In Southeast Asia, on which peace at last seemed about to settle, conflict escalated and refugees swarmed into the consciousness of the world.

In Iran and Nicaragua bitter internal conflict erupted shaking and shocking the rulers.

And in long-time trouble spots — Lebanon, Southern Africa and Northern Ireland — guns, bullets and bombs continued to take their deadly toll of lives and property.

**Carter's Record**  
The year began badly for President Carter, whose low-key approach and insistence on lengthy deliberation left him open to continuous challenges from the U.S. Congress.

The turning point came on April 18. Against powerful and emotional opposition, the president persuaded the Senate to support a treaty that will hand over control of the Panama Canal to Panama by the year 2000. The U.S. has controlled the waterway since 1903.

On May 15, he again imposed his policy on Congress when, despite strong Jewish opposition, the Senate voted for a \$4.8 billion package linking the supply of warplanes to Israel to similar sales to Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

In the summer, both the House and the Senate, including the powerful Greek lobby, removed the U.S. arms embargo on Turkey. The bill, imposed because the Turks used American weapons in their 1974 invasion of Cyprus, reflected an improved, though still highly volatile, state of relations between the two countries.

The president's biggest breakthrough, however, came on Sept. 6 when he began 13 days of intensive talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin at his Camp David retreat in an attempt to end more than 30 years of Middle East conflict.

The three leaders produced two draft agreements which, they said, would set a framework for peace between Egypt and Israel.

The first provided for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai and the establishment of normal relations between the two countries.

The second proposed a five-year transitional period during which an autonomous authority would be elected in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Most of the Arab world immediately rejected the Camp David accord. But, in Israel and Egypt there was rejoicing when their two leaders, both of whom shared the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize, undertook to sign a peace treaty within three months.

The euphoria died when the Dec. 17 target date passed without a treaty signing. Although the Americans claimed 99 per cent of the treaty articles had been agreed there was deadlock between Tel Aviv and Cairo over the setting of a precise date for West Bank elections in 1979, exchange of ambassadors and other points of interpretation.

**Syria, Iran, Closer**  
Meanwhile, among the die-hard opponents of Camp David, Syria and Iraq ended more than a decade of bitter hostility by signing a national charter for joint action. It provided for a defense treaty designed to confront Israel with combined military forces totaling almost half-a-million men.

This led to an Arab summit conference in Baghdad a week later which resolved to establish a multi-million dollar fund for a military buildup and to break ties with Egypt once it signed a peace treaty with Israel.

As negotiations between Washington and Tel Aviv and Cairo dragged on turmoil swept other countries in the cockpit region of the Middle East.

**Strife in Lebanon**  
In Lebanon, racked by internal strife for 3½ years, rightists and leftists tore savagely at each other. The deadly dispute, which has wrecked the economy, killed and wounded thousands and spread destruction across a land once regarded

as a lively playground, seemed as insoluble as it did a year ago.

**Changes in Yemen**  
The violent deaths of two Yemeni presidents — Ahmad Husain al-Ghashmi and Salem Robaya Ali — within 48 hours in June raised fears of a border war and the prospect of increased Soviet influence and presence at the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula.

And the shadow of Moscow loomed darker over the northern border of the peninsula with the eruption of mass demonstrations, riots and strikes in Iran demanding the Shah's abdication.

The Shah, a close friend of the West, held on but even his admission of government errors and promises of free elections failed to still the clamor for the end to the Iranian monarchy.

**Diplomatic Coup**  
The year's diplomatic coup came a few days before the end of the year with the joint announcement by President Carter in Washington and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in Peking that the United States and China would establish full diplomatic relations on Jan. 1.

It touched off anger in Taiwan, angry criticism from right-wing Republicans in the U.S. and deep concern in Moscow. The announcements disclosed that the U.S. had acceded to Peking's unyielding position that Taiwan is an integral part of China.

But, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made clear that the U.S. would not neglect Taiwan in the future and, over Peking's objections, would continue arms sales to the country for defense purposes. At the same time Peking clearly signalled it was willing to wait for Taiwan to return to the Mainland's fold and was not contemplating invasion to speed the process.

It was a remarkable year for China as the process of demythologizing the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung grew and spread with direct criticism of his policies plastered on Peking's "Democracy Wall".

At year's end China — shaking itself loose from the rigidities and stern puritanisms imposed by the now in limbo "Gang of Four" — was plunging ahead with a pragmatic modernization program of its industry and style of Communism led by its Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiang-ping.

**Friends Quarrel**  
For China's leaders, however, as well as the ever-present threat of Soviet armed might on their borders there arose bitter dispute with their former revolutionary ally, Vietnam.

As early as January the Vietnamese, now firmly allied themselves with the Russians in the world Communist power struggle, were reported to have thrust deep into Cambodia,

backed by the Chinese, stopping only 35 miles from the capital, Phnom Penh, before later withdrawing.

Five months later, in June, Peking announced it was ending economic aid to Hanoi, underlining the seriousness of the split between Asia's two biggest Communist nations.

In May there was a mass exodus of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam into China after Hanoi announced a tough campaign against black marketing and hoarding resulting in angry charges by China and Vietnam. In August after hundreds of stranded ethnic Chinese stampeded into China Vietnamese troops were reported to have crossed the border and a month later Peking broke off talks with Hanoi on the issue.

Thousands of ethnic Chinese — pawns in the political power game — took to boats to flee Vietnam across the South China Sea to Malaysia already choked by earlier refugee waves.

**Boat People**  
International consciences stirred uneasily at the plight of the "boat people" and their human tragedy highlighted in November when 200 drowned in heavy seas off the Malaysian coast.

Malaysia refused them sanctuary either on land or in its waters. Some countries agreed to take limited quotas but for thousands of "boat people" there was no haven and little hope for the future.

**Chinese Offensive**  
China deepened its ideological offensive against the Soviet Union, its arch-rival.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng swept into Romania and Yugoslavia in August, events which brought China's new active diplomacy directly into Russia's backyard.

**Romania Dissents**  
In November, Moscow was confronted by Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu, who not only challenged the Soviet position on the Middle East — he refused to sign a joint statement critical of the Egyptian-Israeli peace moves — but also claimed to have vetoed Soviet demands for increased military spending in the East European Communist alliance.

Ceausescu's highly publicised disclosures caused the biggest strains in the Soviet Bloc since the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The Soviet Union responded by indicating it was ready for a counter-offensive. An ideological conference was organized in Sofia, Bulgaria, in mid-December, attended by 73 Communist and allied parties. Its aim was clearly to launch a coordinated political, propaganda and ideological campaign against China.

**SALT Hopes**  
As the year drew to a close hopes rose that the Soviet Union and the U.S. would finally wrap-up their lengthy complex strategic nuclear arms limitation negotiations.

With most observers predicting an agreement in a matter of weeks, if not days, President Leonid Brezhnev was tipped as likely to visit Washington in January to sign a SALT II agreement.

Long favored in principle by both the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, but bogged down by outstanding issues — such as restrictions on the number of nuclear warheads on American long range missiles — SALT II proved agonizingly difficult to negotiate.

Meanwhile, parallel talks in Vienna, on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR), moved at snail's pace during the year and no immediate agreement is in sight.

The threat of violence just below the surface in the big powers' ideological conflicts burst into reality in other parts of the world, most tragically Africa and Latin America.

**African Scene**  
In Africa, the year opened with the Somali Army occupying a sizeable area of its traditional enemy Ethiopia, already weakened by a revolution that was daily bringing death to the streets of the capital, Addis Ababa.

A huge air and sea lift of Soviet weaponry and the arrival of 17,000 Cuban troops turned the tables and led to a defeat for the Somalis in March.

With the Somali threat reduced to guerrilla action, Ethiopia's military rulers turned their attention back to Eritrea, where guerrillas had conquered 90 per cent of the territory.

Cuban misgivings about seeking a military solution in Eritrea

kept them out of the campaign. But by the end of the year, a billion dollars worth of Soviet jets, tanks and artillery had driven the Eritrean rebels out of the main towns and back to their bases in the mountainous hinterland.

In late October, Ugandan President Idi Amin launched an incursion into northwest Tanzania, which Amin declared annexed by Uganda.

After two weeks Amin withdrew his army but by year-end Tanzania was still on a war footing.

The region's problems were eased by relatively high world prices for its major export, coffee. But these had slipped a long way from the heights of last year and the whole region was threatened by a plague of locusts.

In Rhodesia, negotiations between Premier Ian Smith and black nationalist leaders culminated in the March 3 Salisbury agreement which conceded the principle of majority rule.

But, despite moves to end racial discrimination in the country, the plans of the bi-racial transitional government were hampered by lack of international recognition and the increasing tempo of the guerrilla war waged by the Patriotic Front alliance of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

The war became increasingly bloody throughout the year.

Rhodesian troops launched a series of raids against guerrilla bases in neighboring Zambia and Mozambique. The war moved into Rhodesia's urban areas, once the refuge of the whites, and in one of the most destructive guerrilla strikes of the conflict, a huge petrol storage depot in the capital, Salisbury, was set ablaze with the loss of millions of gallons of precious fuel.

The target date for independence on Dec. 31 was postponed by Smith to April next year. Rhodesia's only friend, South Africa, grappled with its own scarring problems.

After pulling out of talks in New York on the future of Namibia, the Johannesburg government agreed on April 26 to a United Nations supervised election in the territory.

South Africa then launched a major raid against Namibian guerrillas in Angola. This led U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to send an envoy to the region who, at the end of his visit, produced detailed proposals for the transfer of power to an independent government after U.N.-supervised elections.

South Africa resisted the U.N. proposals, claiming the original plans had been altered. A Western foreign ministers' delegation to Pretoria failed to achieve headway and South Africa went ahead in December with its own election in the territory, while saying it would press the new leaders to accept a second U.N.-supervised vote later.

South Africa's ailing Prime Minister John Vorster stepped down in September after 12 years in power to become the country's president. He was succeeded by Defense Minister Pieter Botha, who immediately found himself in the midst of the worst political crisis the ruling National Party had experienced since gaining power in 1948.

The scandal involved the misuse of millions of rand of taxpayers' money by the government's own information department.

Corruption was also at the center of the main development in Latin America where tiny Nicaragua, which had seldom been noticed by the world outside the continent, suddenly erupted into violent revolution.

After an armed insurrection against dictator Anastasio Somoza in September, half-a-dozen cities were held briefly by leftwing Sandinist guerrillas. At least two cities were virtually destroyed by bombing and artillery.

Although the uprising was crushed by the might of Somoza's national guard, the country still hovered on the brink of violence, although hopes rose that a plebiscite

would be held to decide if Somoza should continue in power.

Other, less dramatic, changes in Latin America included two coups, both bloodless, in Bolivia and elections in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.

The brightest moment on the continent came when Argentina, itself not without its political problems, hosted — and won — the World Cup football tournament, the biggest and most lavish sporting event of the year.

**Europe Events**

Electrical developments also dominated the Iberian peninsula. Spaniards overwhelmingly adopted a new democratic constitution although the result was somewhat marred by poor voter turnout. In Portugal, governments rose and fell and the country's fragile economy was battered.

But for both countries the difficult transition from tough, ruthless dictatorships showed steady progress, marred only by the continuing threat in Spain from Basque terrorists.

The most appalling example of terrorism occurred in Italy with the death of former Aldo Moro at the hands of the leftwing Red Brigades. The entire nation was held in suspense for 54 days after Moro was seized on March 16 on the streets of Rome after a bloody gun battle in which his bodyguards were killed. The government refused to give in to the terrorist demands for release of jailed left-wing militants.

Almost equally traumatic for the Italian people was the unprecedented death of two Popes in a single year.

The joy that greeted the election of Cardinal Albino Luciani, who chose the name John Paul I, on the death of Paul VI proved to be short lived. After a reign of 33 days he died in his sleep of a heart attack.

The stunned, shocked cardinals, rallied quickly and their next choice, who took the name John Paul II, sur-

prised almost all observers. He was 58-year-old Karol Wojtyla, the first non-Italian to be elected supreme pontiff since 1522 and the first Pole ever to occupy the chair of dominated European news, de-St. Peter.

Although events in Italy developed in the European Common Market, which remained an uneasy alliance of special interest groups, had more relevance for the area's future.

Near the end of the year the nine community members voted on the European Monetary System (EMS), an attempt to create a secure zone for trade and currency transactions within the market.

At first it seemed as if the richer members, led by France and West Germany, would join the system and the countries like Britain, Italy and Ireland, would stay out.

For the British Prime Minister James Callaghan, however, troubles in the Market were overshadowed by problems at home.

After pulling back at the last moment from an expected October election, the governing Labor Party tried to pitch its anti-inflation policies through a combination of exhortation and threat, much of it based on sanctions against companies breaking their five per cent wage guidelines.

The sanctions policy collapsed in December when the House of Commons voted against the government. Callaghan won a later vote of confidence but his minority government seemed headed for a spring general election.

Another British politician engulfed by crisis was the tiny Liberal Party's former leader, Jeremy Thorpe, who has been committed for trial at London's Old Bailey next spring.

Thorpe, along with three other men, faces a conspiracy to murder charge. The case provided the British press with its biggest political scandal in living memory.

**Fall of the Mighty**  
There were other examples of how the once political migh-

ty have fallen. The Indian government announced in late December that former Premier Mrs Indira Gandhi, who had seemed on the verge of a political comeback, had been expelled from parliament and ordered jailed on charges of grave breach of parliamentary privilege and contempt of the lower house for allegedly attempting to prevent an official investigation into her son's business affairs.

In neighboring Pakistan, former Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto spent the year under sentence of death after being found guilty of ordering the assassination of a political opponent. In a court appearance in late December, he broke down, wept and complained to the court that his trial had been unfair.

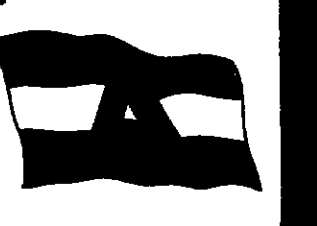
At least one disgraced politician showed signs of being on the comeback trail. Richard Nixon, the scandal of Watergate behind him, returned into Europe and spoke to French television and students at England's Oxford Union with all the confidence of the respected elder statesman he obviously hopes to become.

**Leaders Pass Away**  
As usual, in 1978, death claimed a number of world figures including a few of that dwindling breed who shaped nations and altered the destinies of men.

Among those who died this year were Jomo Kenyatta, the rebel leader who became Black Africa's most respected elder statesman, Golda Meir, the belligerent matriarch who led Israel through one of its most turbulent periods, Hubert Humpfrey, the classic American also-ran whose ideas, influential as they were, were always an inch ahead of their time, and Robert Menzies, who had dominated Australian political life for a record 19 years as prime minister both during and after World War II.

The music world suffered the loss of composer Aram Khachaturian, the last great interpreter of Russian music to the outside world, Joe Venuti, the original and greatest exponent of jazz violin, and Keith Moon, a technically limited drummer who more than anyone else summed up the new wave in popular music.

Other deaths included Anastas Mikoyan, boxer Gene Tunney, South African President Nicholas Diederichs, actor Charles Boyer, former Japanese Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama and American artist Norton Rockwell. (R)



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# A year of confounded critics, middle-aged heroes and comeback miracles

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (AP) — If 1977 was the year of "rising youth—Steve Cauthen, Tracy Austin, John McEnroe and the like — its successor, was the year of the "over the hill gang" and comeback miracles.

In the year's biggest sports spectacle, the World Cup, it was the old story: the home team won. Argentina, getting two goals from Mario Kempes in an overtime thriller, beat the Netherlands 3-1 to sweep the prize.

Elsewhere in the sports world, age became a negligible factor in the mark of greatness. The odds seemed insurmountable. The dead came alive.

Muhammad Ali was 36 — "a battle weary old man" as the critics insisted — went and hammered out a 15-round decision over Leon Spinks, his conqueror seven months earlier, and became the first man in history to win boxing's heavy-weight title three times.



**SLEEPING GIANT:** Ali, 36, with his two daughters at a London hotel this week. Try vainly to full them to sleep. Ali fell asleep instead.

Jockey Bill Shoemaker, 47, proved one of the most durable athletes of the generation, boosting his victories to more than 7,500, with 750 stakes triumphs and \$70 million in purse winnings.

South Africa's Gary Player,

at 41, outshot pro golf's mushrooming "young lions" to win his third Masters title, and Jack Nicklaus, 31, having gone more than two years without a major title, captured the British Open for his 15th major crown, giving a sweep of the Grand Slam events — the masters, U.S. and British Opens, and American PGA.

The World Cup produced some of the most colorful crowd scenes in soccer history. Whenever Argentina played, thousands paraded through the streets of Buenos Aires long into the early hours, singing and chanting and waving flags.

Sellout crowds jammed the River Plate stadium in the capital for the semifinals and final. Crowds of around 40,000 watched the games in Mendoza, Cordoba, Mar del Plata and Rosario.

There were many disappointments. The French, surely one of the top teams in the tournament, chose the wrong time to have an off week and didn't make the finals. The Scots also had high hopes, but one of its players was disqualified and the team went home early.

Poland, Germany, Italy, Austria and Holland were the European teams in the finals along with Peru, Brazil and Argentina. Little Tunisia did not make the finals, but surprised a few countries with strong team play.

Holland advanced with a 2-1 victory over Italy. Argentina needed to beat Peru by three goals to qualify, and ended up with a six-goal edge.

In the finals, Argentina proved how valuable the home advantage can be. In three of the past four World Cups, the host has won.

Tennis saw a two-woman show in tennis, with Chris Evert and Martina Navratilova taking turns being the world's "best" woman tennis player. Evert took three months leave early in the season to combat what she called "weariness and growing boredom."

She was not at full form at Wimbledon, where she lost to Navratilova, but she beat the transplanted Czech in the U.S. Open and clinched the season with two convincing victories over Martina in tournament finals. Again Evert was rated No. 1 at year's end.

Men's tennis also had two pretenders to the throne. Bjorn Borg routed Jimmy Connors for the young Swede's third straight Wimbledon crown, equalling a feat achieved by Fred Perry of Britain 40 years ago. Then Connors, showing his old intensity, crushed Borg in the U.S. Open.

The Dallas Cowboys, led by veteran quarterback Roger Staubach and the 1971 top rookie, running back Tony Dorsett, won the National Football League's Super bowl, beating the Denver Broncos 27-10.

The Montreal Canadiens captured the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup for the third straight year.

## European soccer roundup

LONDON, Dec. 25 (R) — Results of European weekend First Division soccer matches.

West Germany	
1. FC Cologne	1 VFB Stuttgart 2
Hamburger SV	3 Arminia Bielefeld 1
1. FC Nuremberg	1 Borussia Moenchengladbach 0

At the halfway stage of the season, Kaiserslautern lead the table with 26 points from 17 matches, followed by Hamburger SV with 25, VFB Stuttgart, 24, and Eintracht Frankfurt, 20.

The season resumes on Jan. 13 for all but four clubs which have to play matches postponed earlier in the season. Rot Weiss Oberhausen beat SC Freiburg, 3-2, on penalties in the third round of the West German Cup after extra time ended without score.

Standings	PL	W	D	L	GF	GA	P
1. FC Kaiserslautern	17	10	6	1	36	20	26
Hamburg SV	17	11	3	3	36	13	25
VFB Stuttgart	17	10	4	3	31	18	24
Eintracht Frankfurt	17	9	2	6	27	24	20
Fortuna Dusseldorf	17	7	4	6	36	27	18
Bayern Munich	17	7	4	6	33	25	18
Schalke 04	17	6	6	5	34	27	18

Portugal	
14th Round	
Benfica	5 Beira Mar 1
Benfense	1 Estoril 1
Academico de Coimbra	0 Sporting 0
Varzim	1 Boavista 0

There were no Spanish soccer matches Sunday because of the Christmas holiday.

Greece	
Panathinaikos	2 PAOK 2
Rodos	0 AEK 1
Olympiakos	2 Apollon 1
Anis	3 Yannis 0
Panionios	2 Ethnikos 1
OFI	2 Larisa 0
Panserraikos	1 Kavala 0
Iraklis	0 Panachaiki 0
Kastoria	2 Egaleo 1

## Yankees do nothing by halves



**REGGIE BARS:** Fans at Yankee Stadium leap out of the stands to help clean up hundreds of "Reggie" candy bars tossed onto the field after Reggie Jackson had hit yet another three-run homer on the way to the World Series.

NEW YORK, 25: The New York Yankees, given up for dead in July when they were 14 games behind Boston, became baseball's world champions again.

Everything they did was dramatic. They changed managers in midseason, replacing firebrand Billy Martin with

grandfatherly Bob Lemon. Rallying behind a bony left-handed fireballer named Ron Guidry, they won the American League race in a one-game playoff in Boston.

They lost the first two games of the World Series to Los Angeles Dodgers but rallied to win four in a row—an unprecedented comeback in the

October classic. The individual hero was young Bucky Dent.

For individual impact, there was no matching Cincinnati's scrappy Pete Rose, who hit in 44 consecutive games, challenging Joe Dimaggio's record of 56 and stole the year-end headlines with a \$3 million, four-year free agent contract with the Philadelphia Phillies.



**TRIPLE MASTER:** Gary Player of South Africa and his caddy return in triumph from the 18th hole at the Masters Tournament in Augusta, Georgia after Player had scored his third Masters win.

## Despite legal, money mess

## Acquitted boxer dead set on return to ring

DENVER, Colorado, Dec. 25 (AP) — Boxer Ron Lyle, acquitted last week of second degree murder, is still sparring with legal and financial problems but says he's determined to work himself back into contention for the heavyweight title.

"It's like all of this had to happen to me in order for me to get where I'm going," Lyle said. "I'm going to be champion. Whatever it takes, I'll do it."

## Houston ousts Dolphins from AFC playoffs

MIAMI, Dec. 25 (AP) — Dan Pastorini's precise passing, Toni Fritsch's tie-breaking field goal and Earl Campbell's clinching touchdown run, led the Houston Oilers to a 17-9 victory over the Miami Dolphins in a National Football League wild-card playoff game Sunday.

The victory moved the Oilers into next Sunday's American Conference division playoff against the Patriots in New England. Denver will be at Pittsburgh in the other AFC playoff Saturday.

In the other NFL game Sunday, Steve Bartkowski, completing the Atlanta Falcons fifth miracle finish this season, fired two touchdown passes in the final minutes Sunday to give the Falcons a 14-13 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles in a playoff.

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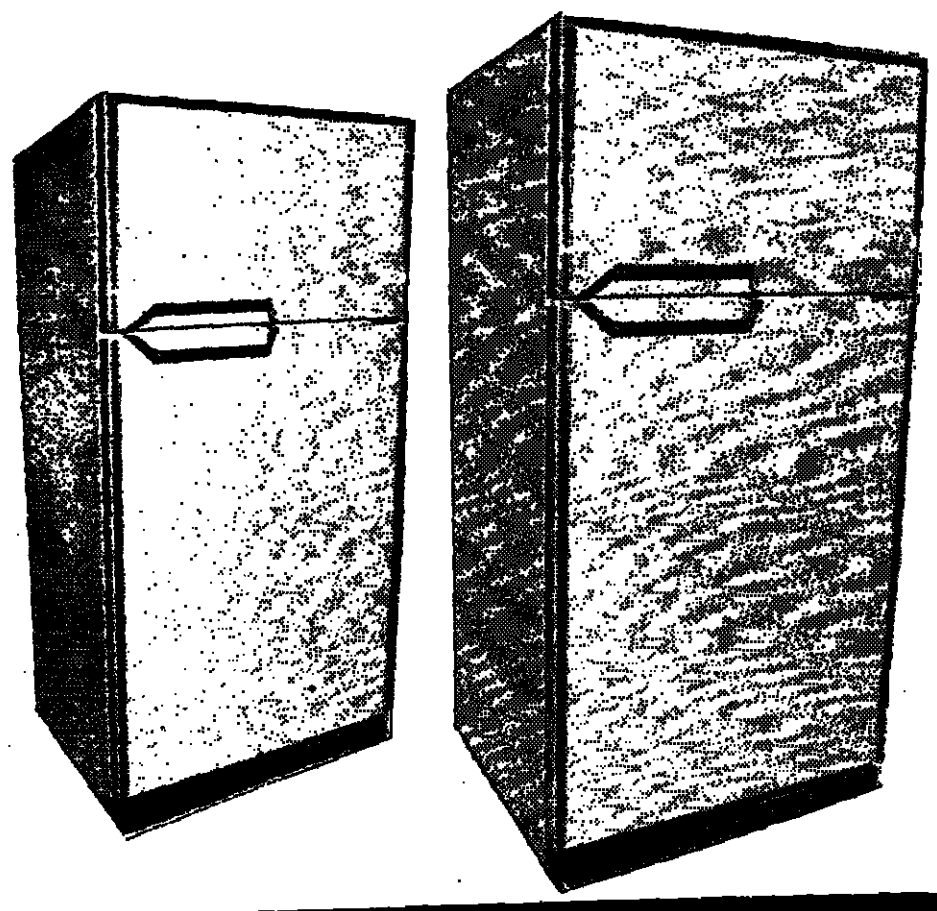
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# Egyptian crude income \$2.2b after OPEC rise

CAIRO, Dec. 25 (AP)—Egypt's income from oil sales will amount to \$2.2 billion a year as a result of the recent price rise agreed at the Organization of Petroleum Ex-

## Omani team talks with Cairo aides

MUSCAT, Dec. 25 (R)—Oman's Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Petroleum and Mineral Resources Said Ahmad Al-Shanfari conferred here Monday with a delegation from the Egyptian Ministry of Land Reclamation,

The delegation, led by the Ministry's Undersecretary Abdul Hamid Al-Touni, is visiting Oman to discuss co-operation in land reclamation.

The radio said Touni extended an invitation from Egyptian minister of Land Reclamation Tawfik Karara to Shafari to visit Egypt.

## And European solutions

# The dollar, inflation: unhappy 1978

By Lovis Nevins  
LONDON, Dec. 25 (AP) — The steady decline of the American dollar through much of 1978 fed inflation in Western Europe and disrupted foreign trade. Government leaders moved at the year's end to insulate their economies from such currency upheavals.

After months of preparation for what was described as the most important European enterprise Common Market heads of government were inaugurating Jan. 1 a new European Monetary System, although Britain elected to stay out on the grounds that the pound sterling would suffer.

The aim of the EMS is to

porting Countries oil ministers meeting in Abu Dhabi. Oil Minister Izzeddin Hilal says.

Addressing parliament, Hilal said that since Israel, relinquished some of the oilfields in Sinai Egypt has become a net exporter of crude.

A brief account of his address to parliament was distributed by the Middle East News Agency.

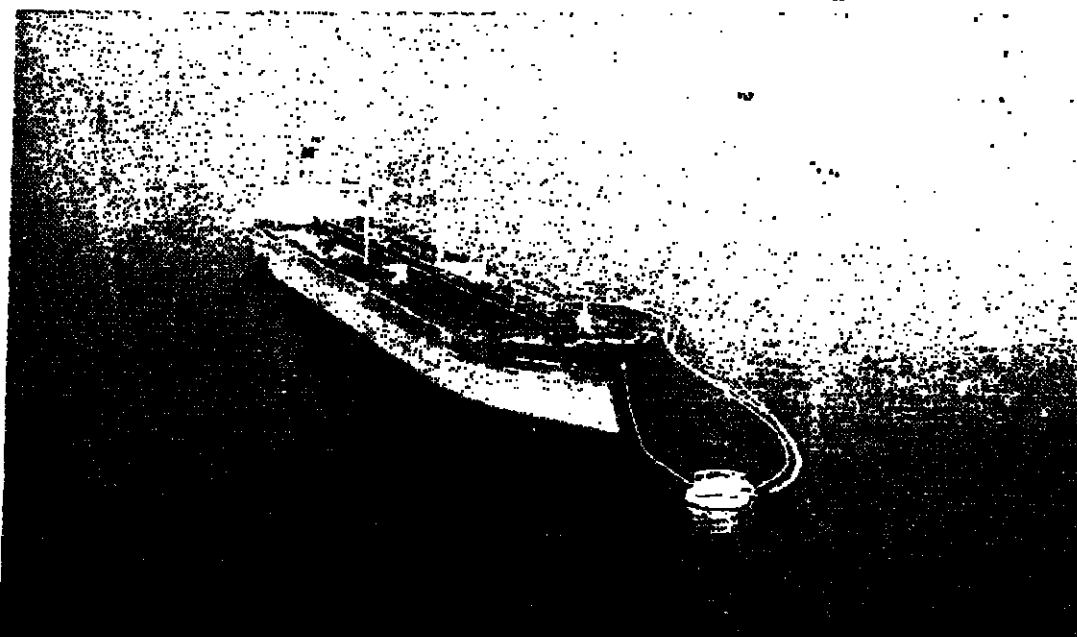
Egypt's production of crude oil runs at 25 million tons annually, valued at \$2.2 billion and needing a \$720 million balance of payments surplus in the oil sector.

This surplus, he said, is expected to reach \$1 billion in 1979.

This compares with an annual production of 9.5 million tons in 1973, with a balance of payments deficit amounting to \$121 million in the oil sector then, he said.

Hilal added that current prospecting operations have led to 17 new oil strikes in commercial quantities, with 2.1 billion barrels in proven reserves valued at \$25 billion at current market prices.

Parts of the Mediterranean



TANKER: After the slump in the world demand for tankers, many of the larger ships are lying idle across the world.

## Worse to come

# Too many tankers to go round

By William C. Rempel  
NEW YORK, Dec. 25—There are too many oil tankers in the world. So many that some owners are paying shippers millions of dollars to cancel orders placed early in the 1970s—before the surplus.

It reportedly recently cost one American company \$7 million to cancel an order. Some who did not cancel now own hundreds of millions of dollars in idle tankers.

Parts of the Mediterranean

and the fjords of Norway look like tanker graveyards where empty ships lie at anchor, lashed together in neat rows.

Slightly used tankers are selling for little more than their scrap value. A 250,000 deadweight ton ship, built three years ago for about \$60 million, sells for \$12 million. Deadweight tonnage includes the weight of all cargo fuel and stores.

And if these developments aren't bad enough, worse days may lie ahead because of po-

tentially enormous oil reserves discovered in Mexico.

That was the warning to tanker industry planners by Arthur McKenzie, director of the Tanker Advisory Center, during a World Trade Institute tanker seminar here.

"The Mexico discovery is bad news for the tanker industry—just as it is good news for consumers. A lot of people in our industry are going to lose their shirts," McKenzie told the seminar.

"Right now half of all the big ships in the world are surplus," he said.

What makes the Mexico oil discovery so bad for tankers is its proximity to the United States—the world's super-consumer of oil.

The oil fields are close enough to use pipelines rather than ships to transport crude oil and refined products to the U.S.

If optimistic projections of Mexico's oil reserves are correct, it could mean that the U.S. neighbor has twice the oil of Saudi Arabia. Even by conservative estimates, Mexican fields "probably" exceed the Kingdom's reserves McKenzie said.

The Mexican discoveries could not have come at a worse time for the tanker industry, which is suffering the worst depression in its history.

were willing to help the weaker economies. This brought charges that a "two-tier Europe" had been forged in Brussels.

The project was broached last summer to meet the dollar's slump. The currency had lost 17.3 per cent of its value in relation to major currencies by the time President Carter acted Nov. 1 to stem the onslaught with a sharp credit squeeze at home and the establishment of a \$30 billion fund to defend the dollar abroad in money markets. The dollar has recouped part of its losses since then.

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey retorted that this could not be done as long as economies were on divergent courses. The economically powerful members would have to do more than they

## \$49 million loan for Jordanian potash firm

AMMAN, Dec. 25 (R) — Iraq will lend the Arab Potash Company in Jordan 15 million dinars (\$49 million), Iraqi Minister of Commerce Hassan Ali said here Monday.

He said his government had also decided to lend the Jordanian Petrochemicals Company five million dinars (\$16 million).

Ali, who arrived here Sunday, had talks Monday with Jordanian Minister of Industry and Trade Nadmuddin Dajani on increasing trade, establishment of joint projects and directing Iraqi imports to the Jordanian port of Aqaba.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Monday	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.35	3.35
Pound Sterling	6.75	6.75
Deutsche Mark (100)	181.00	181.00
Swiss F (100)	204.50	204.50
French F (100)	79.50	79.50
Italian Lira (1000)	4.15	4.15
Lebanese Lira (100)	112.50	112.50
Syrian Lira (100)	81.00	86.15
Egyptian Pound	4.50	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.30	12.25
Jordanian Dinar	11.40	11.32
Emirates Dirham (100)	87.50	86.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	87.50	86.80
Bahraini Dinar	46.00	46.30
Iranian Riyal (100)	9.85	—
Iraqi Dinar	74.00	73.30
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	—
South Yemeni Dinar	79.00	86.25
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	41.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	34.00
Pakistani Rupee (100)	23.150	—
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## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Directorate General of Investigations	Building of an annex to the Directorate's office in Khazam Palace	xx	1000	Dec. 31
* " " "	Technical equipment and machinery	xx	xx	Jan. 7
* " " "	Supply and installation of four telephone exchanges at the directorate's branches in Yanbu, Dammam, Baha and Taif	xx	xx	Jan. 14
* Directorate General of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Western Province	Asphalting, paving and lighting of roads in Qunfuzah	xx	200	Jan. 13
* Ministry's Agency for Endowments Affairs	Installation of water meters in the apartments of Jafar Merk building in Shubaiha, Mecca	xx	30	Jan. 13
* Directorate of Education, Medina	Supply of educational aids	xx	100	Jan. 20



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1	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—
3	SILVER EAGLE	S.N.L.	LUB OIL GENERAL	25.12.1978
4	—	—	—	—
5	UNION BUSTON	U.C.E.	GENERAL	22.12.1978
6	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
11	ZEBEDIELA	STAR NAV.	FRUITS	15.12.1978
12	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—
15	STALO 2	A.A.	BAGGED CEMENT	24.11.1978
16	LEVANTE EXPRESS	A.E.T.	TO LOAD MTYS	24.12.1978
17	—	—	—	—
18	ACHILLEUS	ROLACO	BLK CEMENT	21.11.1978
19	—	—	—	—
20	NOPAL SEL	ANSCO	VEHICLES	25.12.1978
21	—	—	—	—
22	FILIPINAS SAUDI	S.A.N.A.	ACCOMMODATION SHIP	—
23	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—
32	—	—	—	—
33	—	—	—	—
34	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—
36	—	—	—	—
37	—	—	—	—
38	—	—	—	—
39	—	—	—	—
40	—	—	—	—
41	—	—	—	—
42	—	—	—	—
43	—	—	—	—
44	FUZLAAN	SEA	BAGGED CEMENT	15.12.1978

RO RO	MERZARIO AUSONIA	A.E.T.	RO RO	24.12.1978
-------	------------------	--------	-------	------------

2-Recent Arrivals	MERZARIO AUSONIA	A.E.T.	RO RO	24.12.1978
	NOPAL SEL	ANSCO	VEHICLES	25.12.1978
	SILVER EAGLE	S.N.L.	GENERAL	25.12.1978
	LEVANTE EXPRESS	A.E.T.	TO LOAD MTYS	24.12.1978

3-Vessels Expected Within 24 Hours	ESTRELLA	STAR NAV.	FRUITS	25.12.1978
	CASTLE GLOD	STAR NAV.	FRUITS	25.12.1978
	SILVER EAGLE	S.N.L.	LUB OIL GENERAL	25.12.1978
	SAN PEDRO	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS	25.12.1978
	AL DEBARAN	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	25.12.1978
	LEON RE	ALPHA	CONTAINERS	25.12.1978
	MERZARIO GALLIA	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	25.12.1978
	JOLLY BLANCO	ABDULLAH	CONTAINERS	25.12.1978
	SAMAH	S.E.A.	RO RO	24.12.1978
	MUSASHI MARL	ALIREZA	VEHICLES	25.12.1978
	NOPAL SEL	ANSCO	VEHICLES	25.12.1978
	GERARD L.D	ROLACO	BLK CEMENT	25.12.1978
	ODYSSEUS	ROLACO	BLK CEMENT	25.12.1978
	BLUE MARU	BAABOUD	BLK CEMENT	25.12.1978
	MILA	STAR NAV.	APPLES & CHEESE	25.12.1978

4-TONNAGES DISCHARGED (Freight tons) : 17,126  
5-WAITING TIME-NIL

Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any enquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

## PORTS AUTHORITY KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

### SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS. DATE: 25.12.1978/25.12.1978  
TIME: 0700 HRS.

1-Vessels Working the Ship	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
2	NORTRANS EGEROE	ALIREZA	CONTAINERS	24.12.1978
10	AL RAHMAN	GULF	LOADING UREA	23.12.1978
12	ARYA SARA	A.E.T.	GENERAL	24.12.1978
13	MAHABHARAT	S.E.A.	GEN RICE	24.12.1978
14	SALAVAT	KANOO	GEN PIPES	24.12.1978
15	AL KHALIDIAH	KANOO	STEEL GEN	23.12.1978
17	CHAR HWA	ALGOSABI	GEN TIM STL	22.12.1978
18	NADIA	KANOO	C. CEMENT	16.12.1978
19	BRIGHT STAR	ALSAADA	STEEL GEN	22.12.1978
21	EASTERN WAVE	—	—	—
27	ARIES CHIEF	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	5.11.1978
		KANOO	SHEEP	20.12.1978

### Vessels Working at Anchorage

PRIMULA	S.M.C.	BULK CEMENT	22.12.1978
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### 2-Recent Arrivals

SALAVAT	KANOO	GEN PIPES	24.12.1978
ARYA SARA	A.E.T.	GENERAL	24.12.1978
CHAR HWA	GOSABI	GEN TIM STL	22.12.1978
NORTRANS EGEROE	ALIREZA	CONTAINERS	24.12.1978

### 3-Vessels Expected Within 24 Hours

PACIFIC SKOU	GULF	—	—
APOSTOLOS	SALT.E.	—	—
MARLENE'S	SAITE	—	—
(2ND CALL)	—	—	—
KERJA	GULF	—	—
NEDLOYD SCHI	KANOO	—	—
HUGH PRIDE	KANOO	—	—
CEDAR BANK	KANOO	—	—
STAR FRUKYIN	KANOO	—	—
STRALDIRA	KANOO	—	—
CHRISTIANA	KANOO	—	—
CLAUSEN	KANOO	—	—

4-TONNAGE DISCHARGED: 28,609  
5-WAITING TIME-NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

## ALSAADA Shipping Agencies

WE HAVE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE VESSEL M/V OCEAN CORACLE WILL ARRIVE DAMMAM PORT ON: 30.12.1978, 30.1.1399

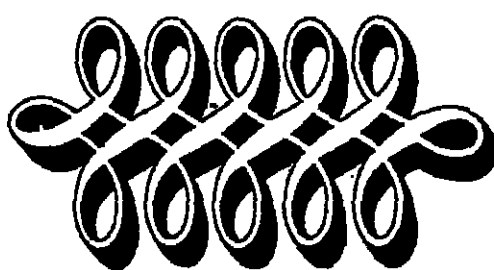
CONSIGNEES ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO OBTAIN THEIR GOODS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

AL SAADA SHIPPING AGENCIES. EMIRATE STREET IN FRONT OF MUNICIPALITY GARDEN, DAMMAM: TEL. 27860-28092 P.O. BOX 1778

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# arab news

## International Finance

### International Bourse, commodities, Money and Exchange Rates



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اسعار الاسهم في بورصة نيويورك  
SHARE INFORMATION

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**سعار الاسهم في البورصات الدولية الرئيسية**  
**INTERNATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGES**

We regret, that due to technical difficulties, we are unable to print the Financial Page in entire

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اسعار بعض الاسهم المختارة من بورصة لندن

## LONDON STOCKS

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL			MINING STOCKS		
	December 10	December 19	Stock	December 19	
Albion Breweries	82 1/2	82 1/2	Anglo-Am. Corp.	297	283
Baldwin & Wilson	154	164	Anglo-Am. Gold	21	21 1/2
Barrick Gold	364 1/2	362 1/2	Ayer Hingham Tin	32	36 1/2
Beecham Group	617 1/4	614 1/2	Barrick Gold	219	220
BICC	267 1/2	267 1/2	By van derzijl Gold	437 1/2	437 1/2
BOC International	66 1/2	66 1/2	Buthe	10 1/4	10 1/2
British Airways	191 1/2	191 1/2	Charrat	11 1/4	11 1/4
Bovaster Corp.	177 1/4	177 1/4	Consolid. Gold Fields	177 1/2	177 1/2
B. A. T. Tobacco	18	18 1/2	De Beers Cons. Mines	32 1/2	32 1/2
Brown (Lynch) & Co.	376	376	East Greenland	980	980
British Canning	119	119	Free State Silver	10 1/2	10 1/2
Commercial Union	138 1/2	140 1/2	General Mining	32 1/2	32 1/2
Courtauld	118	118	Gladfield of S.A.	487 1/2	487 1/2
Crabtree & Wain	364 1/2	362 1/2	Gold Corp. of S.A.	13 1/2	13 1/2
Dallwitz Co.	65	65	Kloof Gold Mines	7 1/2	7 1/2
Dynapack Ltd.	148 1/2	148 1/2	Lands & Goldwin	635	638
ECM	148 1/2	148 1/2	London Gold	162 1/2	162 1/2
Fluoro	218	210	Mineral & Resources	511 1/2	511 1/2
General Electric	328 1/2	328 1/2	President Rand	99	99 1/2
General Motors	522 1/2	522 1/2	President Rand	99	99 1/2
Grand Metropolitan	318 1/2	318 1/2	Roma Cons. Mines "B"	91 1/2	91 1/2
Gulf, Univ. Stars	223	223	Selection Trust	446	448
Guaranty Royal Ex.	257 1/2	257 1/2	St. Helens	487 1/2	470
GKN	258 1/2	258 1/2	Tanganyika Cote	158 1/2	161 1/2
Hawker	226	226	Tincons Corporation	18 1/2	18 1/2
Homes of France	144 1/2	144 1/2	Van Rens Ex. Mng.	18 1/2	18 1/2
Imperial Group	84 1/2	83 1/2	Welton	387 1/2	371 1/2
Legal & General	77 1/2	77 1/2	Western Deep	540	540 1/2
London Brick Co.	270 1/2	270 1/2	Witwatersrand	22	22 1/2
Loxley Hosiery	344	344	Witwatersrand Mines	307 1/2	307 1/2
Midland Bus Ltd.	344	362	Zandjan	111	111 1/2
Mellor Bank	599 1/2	599 1/2	Zambia Copper	307 1/2	307 1/2
Nat. Westminster	284 1/2	279 1/2			

اسعار اسهم	82 1/2	82 1/2
P & O .....	82 1/2	82 1/2
Philips .....	835	818
Plessey Co. ....	109	108
Prudential Assur. ....	144 1/2	144 1/2
Real-Commerciale .....	236	240

شركات النفط البريطانية

Reedell & Culman	4513	4481	
Reed International	1477	1447	
Reed, J. & Sons Corp.	1477	1447	
Royal Insurance	359	355	
Sellers	434	401	
Spillers	434	415	
Sold, C. & Co.	188	185	
Tate & Lyle	188	185	
Tate, J. & Sons	360	360	
Tate Investments	360	376	
Turner & Newall	396	396	
Unilever	530	540	
Woolworth (F. W.)	64	64	

المؤثر المالي الوسيط للاسهم والسندات المدفئة

	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3
Government Secs.	68.67	68.85	68.49	69.60	69.56	68.88	69.00	69.00
Financial Institute	70.37	70.31	70.33	70.89	70.11	70.17	70.17	70.17
Industrial Ordinary	479.3	478.2	478.2	476.1	476.7	480.7	480.7	480.7
Industrial Preferred	141.9	139.1	140.2	140.2	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7
Gold Mines	99.8	99.3	101.0	101.2	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6
Gold Mines (25¢ halfp)	6.82	6.63	6.62	6.65	6.66	6.66	6.66	6.66
Ord. Div. Yield	10.15	10.14	10.11	10.09	10.08	10.08	10.08	10.08
Earnings 75¢ halfp)	3.23	3.21	3.15	3.12	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
P/E Ratio (25¢ halfp)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Deadweight marked	3.863	3.863	3.860	3.860	3.860	3.860	3.860	3.860
Equity turnover %	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1
Equity turnover %	10.397	10.328	10.285	10.285	10.285	10.285	10.285	10.285

10 a.m. 479.6 11 a.m. 479.3 12 p.m. 479.3 1 p.m. 479.3 2 p.m. 479.3 3 p.m. 479.3

\* Based on 52 per cent corporation tax. • NII = 7.97.

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Ex-5 pen	(13/8)	(18/4)	(34/74)	(25/8/76)
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## HOLIDAY ADVISORY

The following is a closing schedule of major world financial centers during the holidays:

**UNITED STATES:** Stock, exchange, commodity markets and banks will be closed on Dec. 25 and Jan. 1. Also, most commodity exchanges will be closed at midday on Dec. 25.

**BRITAIN:** All stock, exchange, commodity and bank markets will be closed on Dec. 25 and Jan. 1. The Wharfedale Commodity Exchange also will be closed on Dec. 25 and Jan. 1.

**JAPAN:** All stock, exchange, commodity and bank markets will be closed on Dec. 25 and Jan. 1. Additionally, banks in Quowebank will be closed on Jan. 2.

**JAPANESE Money markets, businesses and government agencies** will be closed from Dec. 30 through Jan. 3.

**SECURITIES AND COMMODITIES MARKETS** will be closed from Dec. 28 through Jan. 3.

**SEASIDE:** All stock, exchange, commodity and bank markets will be closed on Dec. 25 and Jan. 1. Also, most commodity exchanges will be closed at midday on Dec. 25.

**BRITAIN:** Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and Jan. 1. Also, most commodity exchanges will be closed at midday on Dec. 25.

FRANCE: Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and Jan. 1.  
ITALY: Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.  
WEST GERMANY: Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.

**BELGIUM:** Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.  
The Brussels stock exchange will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.

**DENMARK:** Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.  
The Copenhagen Community (CSC) stock exchange will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.

**NETHERLANDS:** Markets and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.  
**LUXEMBOURG:** Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.  
**AUSTRIA:** The Vienna stock exchange will be closed on Dec. 25, 26 and 29 and on Jan. 1.

**BANKS:** Will close on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.

**DENMARK:** Money and commercial banks will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.

**GERMANY:** Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.  
The Sydney stock exchange, the Sydney drug exchange and banks will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.

**HONG KONG:** Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.

**INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA:** Markets, banks and businesses will be closed on Dec. 25 and Jan. 1.

**KARACHI:** Markets will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26, but open Jan. 1.

**MEXICO:** Banks will close early Dec. 25 and will be closed on Dec. 25 and Jan. 1. Banks will be closed on Dec. 26 and Jan. 1.

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سوق تبادل العملات	
« نيويورك »	
LONDON FOREIGN EXCHANGES	
December 22	Range
USA .....	1.6850-2.6080
Canada .....	1.1475-3.7785
France .....	8.5498-8.5750
Belgium .....	58.75-58.90

Italy .....	1678.00-1680.00	STG .....	2.0050-2.0070
Holland .....	4.0200-4.0300		20.00 20.22
Switzerland .....	3.3100-3.3200		

W. Germany	3.7180-3.7380	BFR CON	84.83-84.85
Sweden	8.7180-8.7380	CFF	4.3850-4.3900
Norway	18.1850-18.2050	LIT	93.90-93.90
Denmark	10.3750-10.3950	BFL	2.0000-2.0010
Netherlands	37.18-37.25	PAF	1.6450-1.6470
Portugal	92.18-92.40	DMK	2.0300-2.0350
Japan	141.80-141.90	YES	19.140-19.150
Spain	309.00-390.12	USL	13.80-13.85
		DKR	5.1780-5.1800
		NKR	5.0850-5.0900
		PORT	4.16-4.30
		SKR	4.3460-4.3490
		BFR FIN	27.80-27.85
		SFR	7.70-7.75

Guilder .....	2.0000	MEXICO .....	Unavailable
Belgian Franc .....	29.300		
.....	1.0000		

Deutschmark.....	4.2006	three months 58-59 disc, six months 57-77
Hong Kong Dollar.....	4.2530	three months 285-190 prev.
French Franc.....	434.000	Can. one month 6-8 prev., two months
Italian Lira.....	194.300	prev., three months 17-20 prev., six months
Japanese Yen.....	1.6490	prev., twelve months 82-93 prev.
Swiss Franc.....		

U.S. Dollar	Dutch Guilder	Swiss Franc	W. German Mark	French Franc	Italian Lira	Asian Dollar
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71-21-2	9-10-10	-1/16-1/16	2-2-2	6-7-7	6-8		
71-21-3	9-10-10			12-14	12-14	11	15/16-12/16
71-21-4	9-10-10			14-15	14-15	16	15/16-14/16
71-21-5	9-10-10			14-15	14-15	17	17/16-17/16
71-21-6	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	18	18/16-18/16
71-21-7	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	19	19/16-19/16
71-21-8	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	20	20/16-20/16
71-21-9	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	21	21/16-21/16
71-21-10	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	22	22/16-22/16
71-21-11	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	23	23/16-23/16
71-21-12	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	24	24/16-24/16
71-21-13	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	25	25/16-25/16
71-21-14	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	26	26/16-26/16
71-21-15	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	27	27/16-27/16
71-21-16	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	28	28/16-28/16
71-21-17	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	29	29/16-29/16
71-21-18	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	30	30/16-30/16
71-21-19	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	31	31/16-31/16
71-21-20	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	32	32/16-32/16
71-21-21	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	33	33/16-33/16
71-21-22	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	34	34/16-34/16
71-21-23	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	35	35/16-35/16
71-21-24	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	36	36/16-36/16
71-21-25	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	37	37/16-37/16
71-21-26	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	38	38/16-38/16
71-21-27	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	39	39/16-39/16
71-21-28	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	40	40/16-40/16
71-21-29	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	41	41/16-41/16
71-21-30	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	42	42/16-42/16
71-21-31	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	43	43/16-43/16
71-21-32	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	44	44/16-44/16
71-21-33	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	45	45/16-45/16
71-21-34	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	46	46/16-46/16
71-21-35	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	47	47/16-47/16
71-21-36	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	48	48/16-48/16
71-21-37	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	49	49/16-49/16
71-21-38	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	50	50/16-50/16
71-21-39	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	51	51/16-51/16
71-21-40	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	52	52/16-52/16
71-21-41	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	53	53/16-53/16
71-21-42	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	54	54/16-54/16
71-21-43	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	55	55/16-55/16
71-21-44	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	56	56/16-56/16
71-21-45	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	57	57/16-57/16
71-21-46	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	58	58/16-58/16
71-21-47	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	59	59/16-59/16
71-21-48	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	60	60/16-60/16
71-21-49	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	61	61/16-61/16
71-21-50	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	62	62/16-62/16
71-21-51	9-10-10			15-16	15-16	63	63/16-63/16

## COMMODITY PRICES

الواد			
BASIC MATERIALS			
December 20 Lunchtime Prices			
COCOA		Today's Closing	Previous Closing
		per tonne	
December	1948	1944	1944
March	1967	1965	1965
June	2024	2022.5	2022.5
July	2034	2032	2032
September	2035	2035	2035
December	2030	2030	2030
March	2083	2080	2080
RUBBER		Today's Closing	Previous Closing
		Pence per Kilo	
January	58.90	58.90	58.90
February	58.90	58.90	58.90
January-March	58.90	58.95	58.95
April-June	61.45	61.50	61.50
July-September	61.70	63.45	63.45
October-December	64.00	65.95	65.95
January-March	64.30	68.25	68.25
April-June	70.70	70.55	70.55
July-September	73.80	72.50	72.50
ARABICA COFFEE		Today's Closing	Previous Closing
		£ per 50 kils	
August	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
October	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
December	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
February	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
April	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
June	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
August	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
ROBUSTA COFFEE		Today's Closing	Previous Closing
		£ per 50 kils	
January	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
March	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
May	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
September	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
November	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
January	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
RAW SUGAR		Today's Closing	Previous Closing
		Sugar per Cwt.	
March	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
May	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
October	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
December	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
January	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
WHITE SUGAR		Today's Closing	Previous Closing
		Sugar per Cwt.	
February	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
April	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
July	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
September	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
November	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
February	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
April	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
GRAINS		Today's Closing	Previous Closing
		£ per 40 kils	
January	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
March	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
May	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
September	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ
November	UNQ	UNQ	UNQ

**المعادن والمواد الرئيسية**

[illegible]

اسعار الذهب والفضة

**LONDON GOLD**  
December 22

3.00 p.m. fix .....	\$215.
Morning fix .....	\$216.

**مؤشر داو جونز الوسطي**

**DOW JONES  
CLOSING STOCK AVERAGES**

	December 21		
30 Industrials ..	794.79	UP 1.13	or 0.14%
20 Transport ..	204.42	UP 0.97	or 0.48%
15 Utilities ..	97.71	UP 0.64	or 0.66%
65 Stocks .....	269.29	UP 0.56	or 0.21%

New York — (AP-DJ) — The stock market closed higher Thursday.

Analysts found a high level of caution prevalent in the stock markets — caused by worry over the 1979 economic outlook, inflationary pressures

A total of about 815 issues closed higher with

Advancing issues outnumbered declines 314 to 281, with 320 unchanged.

3,627,800 Wednesday.

1.2.  $\mathcal{L} = \{ \text{and}, \text{or}, \text{not}, \text{implies}, \text{iff} \}$  and  $\mathcal{L}_0 = \{ \text{and}, \text{or}, \text{not} \}$ .  $\mathcal{L}_0$  is called the propositional language.

B.C.

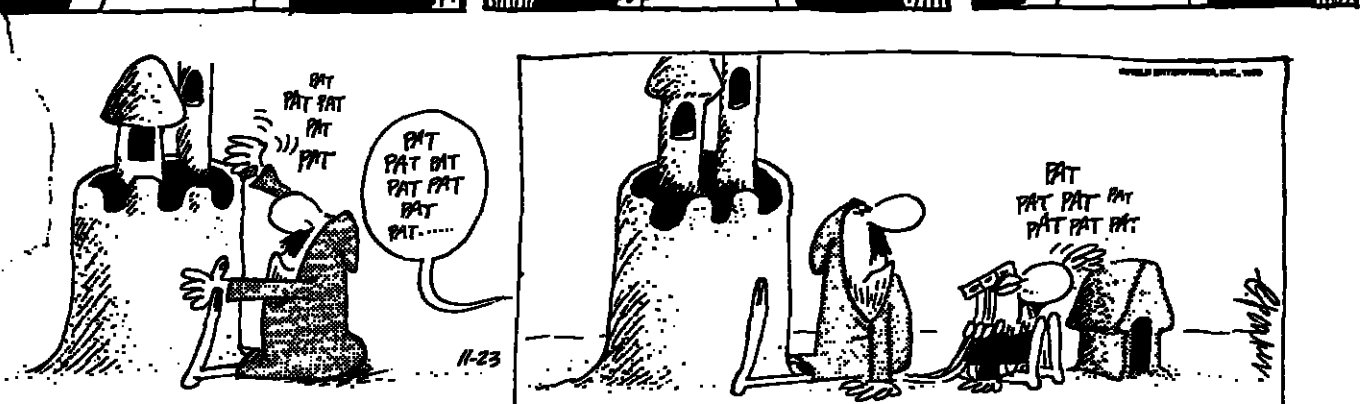
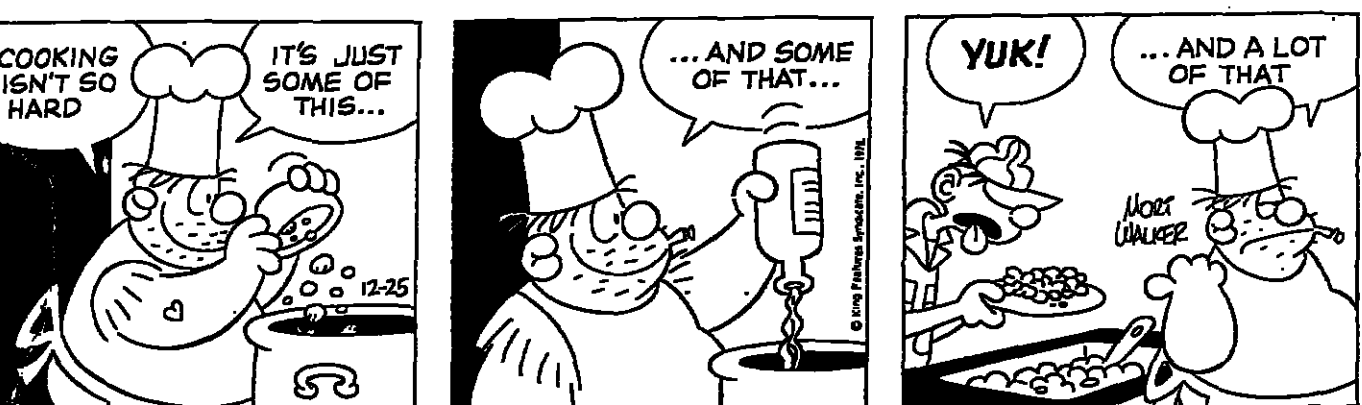
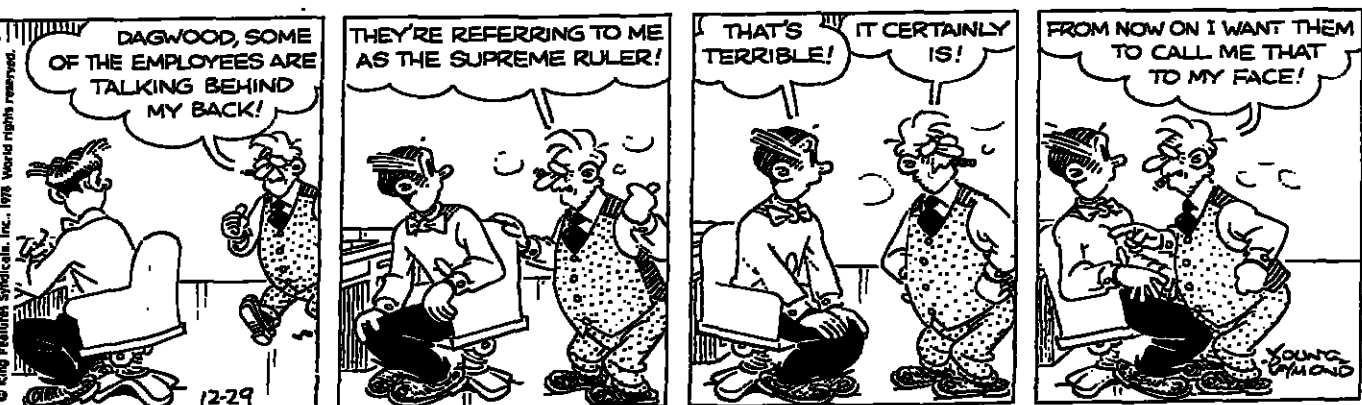
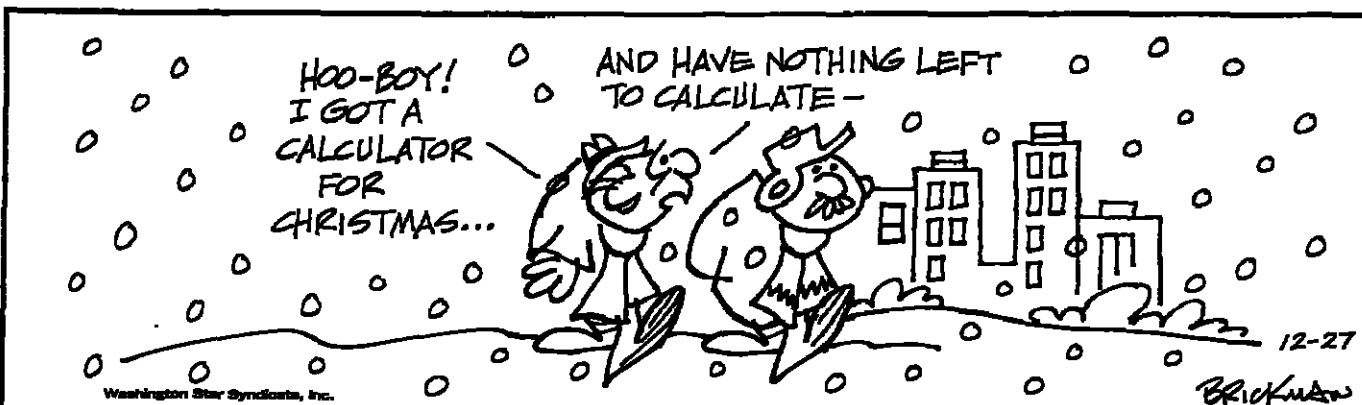
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BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

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## Dennis the Menace



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS DOWN

1 It. univer-

2 Vibrant

3 Dragon's

4 Once -

5 Blue moon

6 These days

7 Dwell

8 Observe

9 Reduced

10 In price

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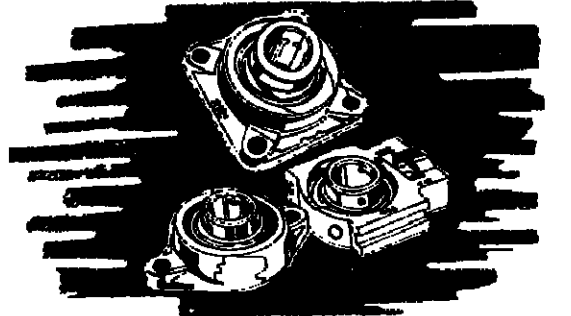
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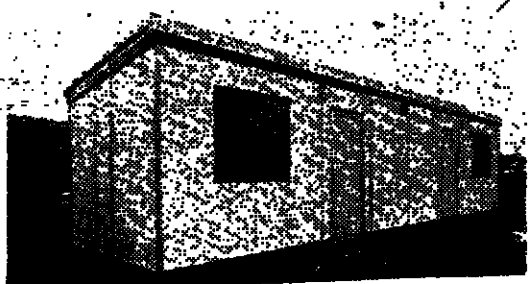
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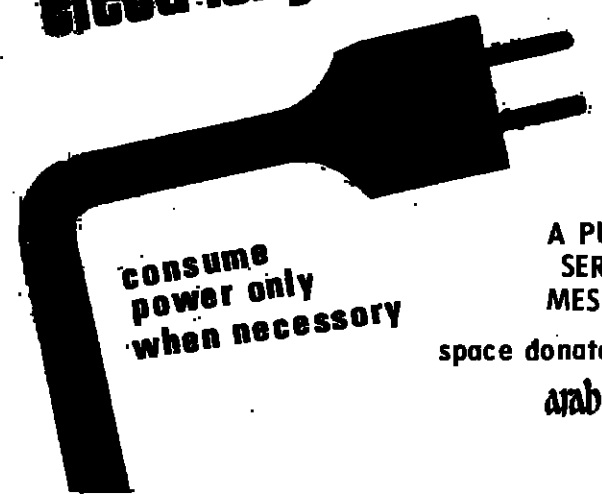
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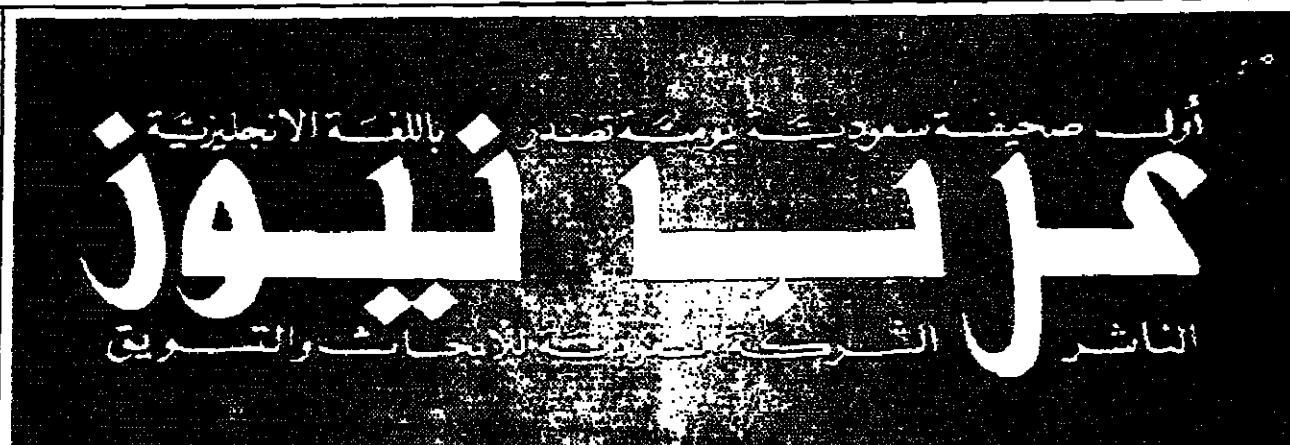
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PAGE 14

Late News

العدد ٢٦ من ١٢٩٩

Transmits for 95 minutes

## Russian craft eases to Venus surface

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (AP) — The Soviet Union soft-landed its second spacecraft in five days Monday on the planet Venus. It transmitted back 95 minutes of scientific information about Earth's nearest neighbor.

The Venus 11 probe worked amid sizzling Venusian temperatures of 446 degrees centigrade, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

But the latest craft did not radio material back to Earth for as long a period of time as

Venus 12, which soft-landed on the planet Dec. 21 and transmitted information for 110 minutes, making it the most successful Soviet experiment on Venus to date.

A parachute deposited the Venus 11 craft on the planet's surface on a spot about 1,600 miles from the landing site of the Venus 12, Tass said.

While nearing the planet's surface, the Venus 11 probe analyzed the atmosphere. The data was picked up by the

Venus 11 station hovering above the planet and then relayed back to Earth, Tass said.

Tass said the Venus 11 mission was almost identical to the Venus 12 project. Both stations carried plaques with a bas-relief of Lenin. The descent crafts were emblazoned with the U.S.S.R. state symbol showing

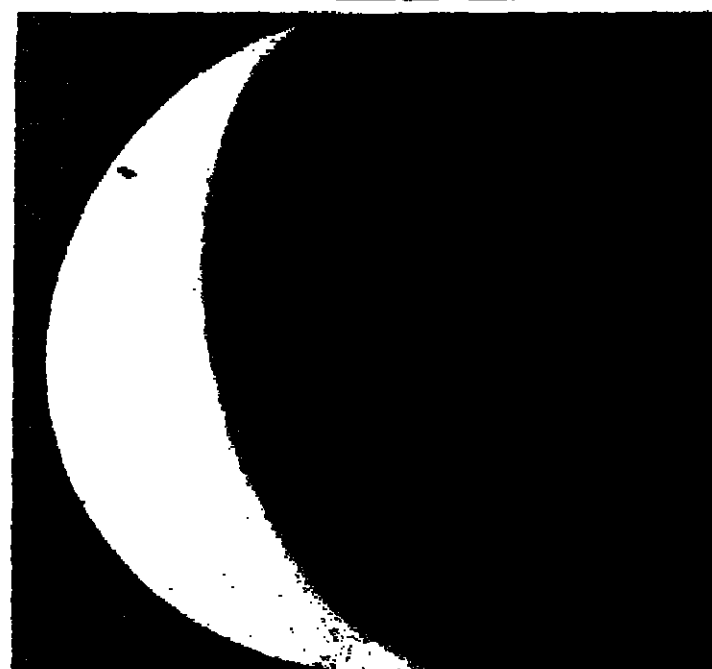
the nation's coat of arms. Tass said.

The Soviet landers were designed to transmit data for at least 30 minutes and to photograph the Venusian surface, but Tass made no mention that any photographs were retrieved from the Venus 11.

The Venus 12 landing came 12 days after five U.S. sci-

ent capsules plunged into the Venusian atmosphere.

One American probe was designed to burn up in the atmosphere, while four others were to burn up after they struck the surface. In an unexpected development, one U.S. probe managed to survive and transmit measurements on the planet's atmosphere for 67 minutes.



VENUS: One of the first photographs sent back by the U.S. probe of the planet shows Venus moving from day into night. The Soviets Monday successfully soft-landed their second craft on the surface which transmitted for 95 minutes.

73 still missing

## Sicilian search goes on

PALERMO, Dec. 25 (AP) — Frogmen searched Monday for more bodies of the victims and the flight recorder of an Alitalia jet that ditched into the sea, broke up and sank off Sicily Saturday.

Officials said 73 bodies were still yet to be recovered from the DC-9 jetliner about 30 meters down on the seabed. Only 21 persons of 129 on board survived the crash just before a night-time landing at Palermo's controversial Punta Raisi Airport.

Investigators said they hoped to recover the "black box" that could reveal the final minutes on the ill-fated flight.

Many of the victims were Sicilian migrant workers returning for the holiday from the industrial north of Italy or jobs in northern Europe.

The cause of the crash is still unknown. The pilot gave no warning that there was any trouble on board the twin-engine jet. He acknowledged instructions from the control tower to make a slight course adjustment as the plane came in with flaps and undercarriage down, and then radio link went dead.

## SWAPO claims killing over 200

DAR ES SALAAM, Dec. 25 (R) — The Namibian (South-West African) nationalist movement SWAPO said Monday it had killed more than 200 South African soldiers in three months.

SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization) Secretary for Foreign Relations Peter Mwehshange accused Western nations of insincerity and double dealing in negotiations for the independence of the South African administered territory.

Struggle

He told the Tanzanian news agency Shitani, "We will now wage a relentless struggle until victory is attained. We will find it difficult to accept participation in any future talks on Namibia."

"We strongly believe that the liberation of Namibia will only be achieved through armed struggle no matter how protracted it will be," he added.

A SWAPO war communiqué issued here said: "With the active support of the Namibian masses the people's liberation army of Namibia (PLAN) wiped out over 200 enemy soldiers, pulverized two aged South African combat enemy bases and heavily damaged vehicles between last August and October."



JAILED: Mrs. Indira Gandhi remains in jail for contempt of parliament. Over 120,000 of her supporters have also been imprisoned for protesting her treatment.

## Awaiting her stalled freedom, Indira languishes in prison

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25 (AP) — Indira Gandhi spent the day in jail Monday, awaiting possible release Tuesday from the imprisonment voted by India's parliament a week earlier.

The 61-year-old former prime minister entered Delhi's Tihar Jail last Tuesday after the lower house sentenced her for contempt and breach of privilege involving the harassment of officials asked by par-

liament to investigate her son's car firm while she was in power.

Mrs. Gandhi's arrest last week set off nationwide agitation by her supporters that left 13 dead and scores injured in riots and clashes with police. Buses were burned, trains derailed and government offices ransacked in violent disorders which eased off over the weekend.

In the most spectacular pro-

test, two young men demanding Mrs. Gandhi's release hijacked a domestic airliner with toy pistols and held the 130 passengers and crew hostage overnight, but surrendered the following morning.

Reports from around the country said at least 900 persons were arrested Monday for violating government bans on processions. An estimated 121,000 have been arrested since the agitation began. Many of them since freed.

The lower house voted to jail Mrs. Gandhi until the end of its session, originally expected last Friday. Ironically, her release was delayed by her own party members in the opposition-controlled upper house who stalled till Tuesday a \$1 billion appropriation bill that has to clear both houses in identical form the lower house is controlled by Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Janata Party.

## Israel reported removing surplus tools from Sinai

TEL AVIV, Dec. 25 (UPI) — The army is continuing to remove non-essential military equipment from the Sinai despite a defense ministry announcement last week that the process had been halted due to the freeze in the peace talks with Egypt, news reports said Monday.

The army is trucking out of the peninsula, scheduled to be returned to Egypt after the signing of a peace treaty, building equipment, spare parts, excess ammunition and other military equipment defined as surplus or non-essential.

"The Jerusalem Post" quoted reliable sources who said the

process must continue if Israel "intends to abide by the stipulation that it remove its Sinai forces within nine months of the signing of the peace agreement."

The report also said the planning for an interim military line stretching from Ras Muhammad in the southern Sinai to El Arish in the northern end of the peninsula and a final line along the international border with Egypt is continuing in "high gear."

The defense ministry said last week that the limited pull-back had been halted because of continuing difficulties in the peace talks with Egypt.

## West Indians piledrive to crushing innings win

JAMSHEDPUR, India, Dec. 25 (AP) — The West Indies cricket team powered its way to its second win of its tour with a crushing innings victory over an Indian East Zone XI on the final day Monday of a three-day match in this city, 250 kilometers west of Calcutta.

After amassing a mammoth first innings score of 500 for four wickets, the tourists skidded out the home team for only 122 in its second knock-out.

Continuing at the overnight total of 78 for four wickets, batsmen David Murray and Sew Shinnaraine tore the bowling apart and added 122 runs in 90 minutes to hoist the 500 score for their side.

Murray, 28, the Test wicket keeper from Barbados, blasted

206, his highest score and that of any visiting batsman on the tour.

Shinnaraine, a Guyanese, swung his bat freely to hammer 131 runs and, with Murray put on 233 runs for the unbroken fifth wicket partnership before skipper Alvin Kalicharan declared.

None of the East Zone batsmen could handle the West Indian pace bowlers Norbert Phillips and Malcolm Marshall. They ripped through their innings. Phillips took two wickets for 25 runs, Marshall grabbed five for 54 and spin bowler Rapihick Jumadeer polished off the tail with three for 21.

The visitors romped home winners by 61 runs with 35 minutes to spare.

## Gulf bankers view world scene

MANAMA, Dec. 25 (SPA) — The Governors of Gulf central banks who ended meetings in Baghdad Sunday discussed the effect of financial and monetary upheavals on their countries, Abdullah Seif, director-general of the Bahrain Monetary Agency, said Monday. Speaking his return here, Seif said that they also discussed coordination and cooperation among monetary agencies in the area and exchange of know-how and training. The governors will hold their next meeting in Riyadh in May 1979.

## Islamic unit starts session today

JEDDAH, Dec. 25 (SPA) — The fourth session of the Islamic Committee for economic, cultural and social affairs begins at the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) here Tuesday. The committee, an offshoot of the OIC, will discuss the world economy, efforts of member states to boost cooperation among the emerging states, exchange of expertise and manpower among themselves and supplies of food in Islamic states. It will also study the establishment of a Center for Historical Research, Arts and Islamic Culture and an Islamic Organization for Science and Technology.

Sunday, Somalia and the OIC signed the general agreement for economic and technical cooperation among Islamic states. It aims at providing the means for economic progress in member states and a high standard of living for their peoples.

## Saudi to chair Arab administrators

RIYADH, Dec. 25 (SPA) — The Executive Council of the Arab Administrative Sciences Organization Monday elected Dr. Muhammad Al-Tawil, director of the Institute of Public Administration and the Kingdom's delegate to the council, as its chairman for two years. Dr. Abdullah Baradah, the Moroccan delegate, was elected vice-chairman, and Dr. Abdullah Al-Zubi, the Jordanian delegate, as director-general for four years. The council last Saturday began a meeting attended by delegates from 16 Arab states, and a delegation from the organization.

## English rain, fog end; Travelers resume trips

LONDON, Dec. 25 (AP) — Seasonal torrential rain deluged northeast England, before Monday dawned clear, sunny and mild over most of Britain.

The fire brigade in Newcastle said it was "swamped" with telephone appeals to

flooded homes.

The break in the weather made it possible for hundreds of travellers who had been trapped at London's Heathrow Airport to continue their transatlantic journeys, which had been interrupted last Friday when the fog moved in.

## From page one

reported killed.

Political sources said Sadiqi received the Shah's basic agreement on reducing his power on Dec. 17 and that Sadiqi was in contact with the palace again on Monday to work out more details.

Sadiqi, a professor of philosophy and sociology at Tehran University and Iranian minister of the interior from 1950-53, was given the green light by the Shah Dec. 17 to form a new government, political sources reported.

But sources close to Sadiqi said Monday that efforts to form the government were going extremely slowly. They cited a shortage of relatively young men who have political experience but are untar-

nished by association with previous unpopular administrations.

"If he cannot find the right people, he will give up and there will be no new government at all," an aide to Sadiqi said.

The new government arrangement, sources reported, would strictly limit the Shah to the powers laid down for him in the country's 72-year-old constitution.

Monday's demonstrations in Tehran were by scattered groups of youths, many of high school age. Troops fired into the air to disperse demonstrators in downtown business areas near the U.S. embassy and around the Tehran

Shah

University complex, closed down by government edict.

The demonstrators burned tires and a city bus, set fires in street intersections and chanted anti-Shah slogans.

The Iranian state radio broadcast warnings Sunday night that any demonstrations Monday would be harshly dealt with, and Monday's demonstrators broke and ran quickly when rushed by troops.

At Tehran's largest hospital Monday some 3,000 youths and medical students cheered the leader of political opposition to the Shah, Dr. Karim Sanjabi.

Sanjabi, 74, who was jailed for a month in November, declared in an emotional speech

that "we have to fight for liberty and against colonialism. We will continue until victory."

**Soviets Leaving**  
Earlier Monday, a Russian source in Tehran said an Iranian 62 jetliner has flown out of the Gulf city of Abadan with the last group of wives and children of Soviet technicians in Iran.

The Soviet source, who refused to be identified, said the flight was the fourth involving Soviet dependents since violence exploded last month.

Sadat

and Egypt had widened in Brussels.

The Egyptians had new reservations about proposed self-autonomy in the occupied West Bank—Gaza Strip, "Maariv" said. They no longer spoke about Palestinian self-determination, but demanded that Israel hand over authority to a "Palestinian government" to be set up in the territories instead of the administrative councils agreed to at the Camp David summit.

"Maariv" quoted government sources as saying that, unless the Egyptians withdraw their new demands, the deadlock in the peace process would continue.

Martial

Speculation on whether the government would declare martial law, a move which has been openly opposed by Ecevit until now, was rife in the capital Monday.

Ecevit Sunday described the violence as "a dark page in Turkish history."

The Maras riots brought the number of people killed in Turkish political violence this year to well over 600.

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